Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

Annual Report
2013 - 2014

Manitoba

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba CANADA
R3C 0V8

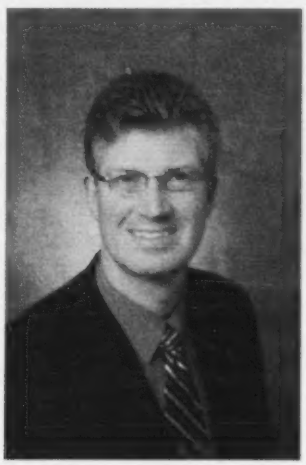
His Honour the Honourable Philip S. Lee, C.M., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Andrew Swan
Minister of Justice
Attorney General



Manitoba

Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General
Room 110 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 0V8

Honourable Andrew Swan
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister Swan:

I am pleased to present the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for 2013-14.

Justice has undergone many changes and has attained many significant results during the past year. Changes were made to better align the Department's structure with overall priorities. Two new divisions – Community Safety and Civil Justice - were created out of existing resources to help us build capacity and deliver needed services in a more effective, integrated manner.

A key priority is to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Towards this end, we are setting our goals, determining how best to meet them and assess on-going progress. The department's work builds on its earlier initiatives to increase case velocity. It is also grounded upon the establishment of new initiatives such as Block by Block to reduce the number of persons that are charged and coming into the criminal justice system. Through measures such as Block by Block, our Community Safety Division is playing a lead role in forging strong and collaborative inter-sectoral relationships to create a culture of safety within the community while tackling the root causes of crime.

We have also made progress in supporting change within justice legislation. *The Provincial Court Amendment Act* was passed to enable the use of electronic documents and signatures in court processes. This represents a critical element in modernizing court processes by supporting the transition from a paper-based system to the capture and exchange of information electronically. *The Police Services Amendment Act* was introduced to enable community safety officer programming to be developed in Manitoba municipalities. This bill sets out the framework for this programming and is designed to respond to the unique needs of regional and northern communities. These two bills represent a mere fraction of the bills that were drafted and translated by Legislative Counsel Office; indeed, the Office prepared some 65 other bills for the Legislature during the reporting year.

The progress we have achieved in Manitoba Justice would not have been possible without the dedication and commitment of the staff across the department. I would be remiss if I did not also mention some of our justice system partners – community based organizations, municipal police services, the RCMP, amongst others – who have all contributed to our success. It has never been more important to work collaboratively with other justice partners to support a safe society and a strong system of justice for Manitobans.

It is an honour and privilege to be a public servant and to work with so many talented and dedicated colleagues. In transmitting this report, I do so on behalf of the shared efforts of all those across the department who provide outstanding public service in the justice system of Manitoba.

Yours truly,

Donna J. Miller, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General

Manitoba

Sous-ministre de la Justice
et sous-procureur général

Palais législatif, bureau 110
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8

Monsieur Andrew Swan
Ministre de la Justice
et procureur général
Palais législatif, bureau 104
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 0V8

Monsieur le Ministre :

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le rapport annuel du ministère de la Justice du Manitoba et du Fonds des initiatives concernant l'administration de la justice pour l'exercice 2013-2014.

Le ministère de la Justice a subi de nombreux changements et a obtenu bon nombre d'importants résultats au cours de la dernière année. Des modifications ont été apportées afin de mieux aligner la structure du ministère avec ses priorités générales. Deux nouvelles divisions, soit celles de la sécurité communautaire et de la justice civile, ont été formées à partir de ressources existantes afin de nous aider à renforcer nos capacités et à offrir des services essentiels de manière plus efficace et intégrée.

Une priorité clé est d'améliorer la rapidité et l'efficacité du système de justice pénale. Pour y arriver, nous établissons des objectifs, déterminons les meilleurs moyens de les atteindre et évaluons les progrès en cours. Le travail du ministère s'appuie sur des initiatives antérieures visant l'augmentation de la vitesse de progression des affaires. Il se fonde aussi sur la mise en œuvre de nouvelles initiatives, comme Block by Block, dont le but est de réduire le nombre de personnes qui font l'objet d'accusations et qui entrent ainsi dans le système de justice pénale. Grâce à des mesures comme l'initiative Block by Block, notre Division de la sécurité communautaire joue un rôle de premier plan en établissant des relations solides et collaboratives intersectorielles afin de fonder une culture de sécurité dans la communauté tout en s'attaquant aux causes profondes de la criminalité.

Nous avons aussi réalisé des progrès en appuyant le changement dans les lois et règlements relatifs au système de justice. La *Loi modifiant la Loi sur la Cour provinciale* a été adoptée afin de permettre l'utilisation de documents et de signatures électroniques lors de processus judiciaires. Cette mesure, en appuyant la transition d'un système sur support papier à un système où les renseignements sont saisis et diffusés de manière électronique, représente un élément crucial de la modernisation des processus judiciaires. La *Loi modifiant la Loi sur les services de police* a été déposée afin de permettre la création de programmes d'agents de sécurité communautaire dans les municipalités du Manitoba. Ce projet de loi établit le cadre de mise en œuvre de ces

programmes et est conçu de manière à répondre aux besoins uniques des collectivités régionales et de celles du Nord. Les deux projets de loi susmentionnés ne représentent qu'une fraction des projets de loi qui ont été rédigés et traduits par le Bureau du conseiller législatif. En effet, le Bureau a préparé environ 65 autres projets de loi pour l'Assemblée législative au cours de l'exercice visé par le présent rapport.

Les progrès réalisés par Justice Manitoba n'auraient pas été possibles sans le dévouement et l'engagement du personnel de tout le ministère. Ce serait faire preuve de négligence de ne pas mentionner certains des partenaires du système judiciaire, comme les organismes communautaires, les services de police municipaux et la GRC, qui ont tous contribué à notre succès. Il n'a jamais été plus important de travailler de concert avec d'autres partenaires du système judiciaire afin de contribuer au maintien de la sécurité dans la société et à la solidité du système judiciaire pour tous les Manitobains et Manitobaines.

C'est pour moi un honneur et un privilège d'être fonctionnaire et de travailler avec tant de collègues compétents et dévoués. Je remets ce rapport au nom de toutes les personnes, dans tout le ministère, qui offrent, grâce à des efforts partagés, des services exemplaires au public dans le système judiciaire du Manitoba.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Donna J. Miller
La sous-ministre de la Justice
et sous-procureure générale

Table of Contents

Title	Page
Introduction	9
Report Structure	9
Vision and Mission	9
Organization Chart	11
Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation	12
Executive Administration Component	12
Minister's Salary	12
Executive Support	12
Policy Development and Analysis	13
Operational Administration Component	14
Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)	14
Computer Services	15
Criminal Justice	17
Administration	17
Manitoba Prosecutions Service	17
Provincial Policing	19
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement	19
Victim Services	21
Compensation for Victims of Crime	22
Law Enforcement Review Agency	23
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	23
Criminal Property Forfeiture	24
Manitoba Police Commission	25
Independent Investigation Unit	26
Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry	27
Civil Justice	28
Manitoba Human Rights Commission	28
Legislative Counsel	29
Manitoba Law Reform Commission – Grant	29
Family Law	30
Constitutional Law	31
Legal Aid Manitoba	32
Civil Legal Services	33
The Public Trustee	33
Corrections	34
Corporate Services	35
Adult Corrections	35
Youth Corrections	36

Courts 38

Court Services 38
Winnipeg Courts 39
Regional Courts 40
Judicial Services 41
Sheriff Services 42

Costs Related to Capital Assets 44

Financial Information Section 45

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote 45
Expenditure Summary 46
Revenue Summary 53
Five-year Expenditure and Staffing Summary 54

Performance Reporting 58

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act 65

Capital Investment 66

Justice Initiatives Fund 67

Sustainable Development 70

Appendices

Appendix I Acts Administered by the Minister of Justice 75
Appendix II Court of Appeal Office 78
Appendix III Court of Queen's Bench Offices 78
Appendix IV Court Centre and Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional 79
Appendix V Contact Information for Departmental Branches, Boards & Agencies 80

Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition, the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the Manitoba government assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,000 employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice (known as the main-appropriation) is broken down into sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting, sustainable development and disclosures of wrongdoing by employees.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables and narratives are expressed to the nearest thousand dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Vision and Mission

The vision of Manitoba Justice is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Our mission is to promote a safe, just, and peaceful society by:

- providing a fair and effective prosecution service
- managing inmates in an environment that promotes public safety and rehabilitation
- providing mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters
- providing legal advice and services to government
- providing programs which assist in protecting and enforcing individual and collective rights
- providing support and assistance to victims of crime
- promoting effective policing and crime prevention initiatives in our communities

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

We seek to carry out this mission on the basis of the following guiding principles that are critical to the functioning of our democratic society:

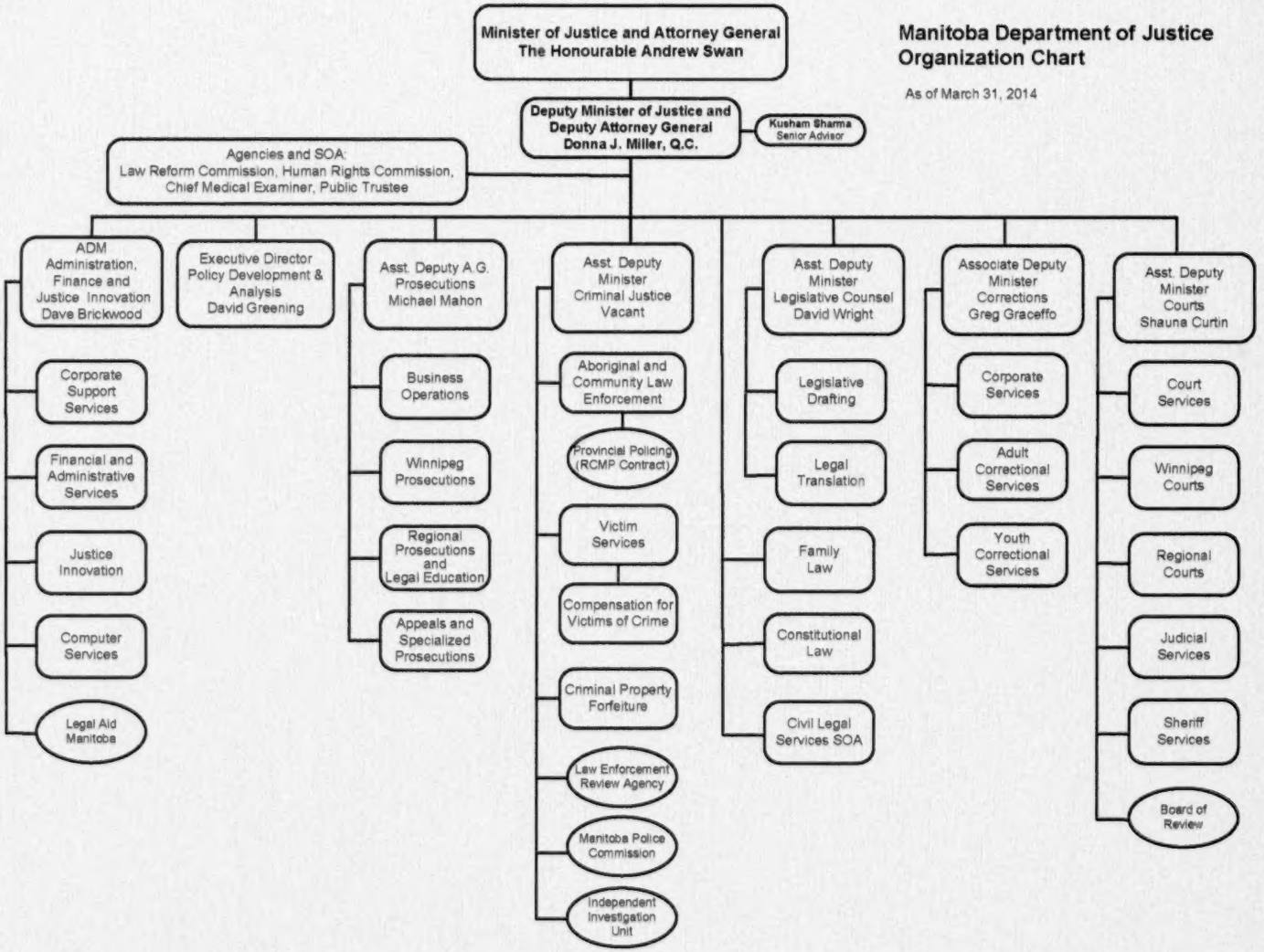
- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on the rule of law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regard to Aboriginal persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventive approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.

The department's strength comes from its employees. We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and that recognizes employees' commitment, performance and achievements. We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork. We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

Departmental Organization

To fulfil its role and mission, Manitoba Justice is organized administratively into the following six divisions: Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation, Legislative Counsel, Courts, Corrections, Prosecutions and Criminal Justice. Finances are, however, voted under six main appropriations: administration, finance and justice innovation (04-1), criminal justice (04-2), civil justice (04-3), corrections (04-4), courts (04-5) and costs related to capital assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and two special operating agencies (SOA), the Office of the Public Trustee and Civil Legal Services. Special operating agencies are service operations within departments granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.


Minister of Justice and Attorney General
The Honourable Andrew Swan
Manitoba Department of Justice
Organization Chart
As of March 31, 2014
Deputy Minister of Justice and
Deputy Attorney General
Donna J. Miller, Q.C.
Kusham Sharma
Senior Advisor
Agencies and SOA:
Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission,
Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee
ADM
Administration,
Finance and
Justice Innovation
Dave Brickwood
Corporate
Support
Services
Financial and
Administrative
Services
Justice
Innovation
Computer
Services
Legal Aid
Manitoba
Executive Director
Policy Development &
Analysis
David Greening
Asst. Deputy A.G.
Prosecutions
Michael Mahon
Business
Operations
Winnipeg
Prosecutions
Regional
Prosecutions
and
Legal Education
Appeals and
Specialized
Prosecutions
Asst. Deputy
Minister
Criminal Justice
Vacant
Aboriginal and
Community Law
Enforcement
Provincial Policing
(RCMP Contract)
Victim
Services
Compensation for
Victims of Crime
Criminal Property
Forfeiture
Law Enforcement
Review Agency
Manitoba Police
Commission
Independent
Investigation
Unit
Asst. Deputy
Minister
Legislative Counsel
David Wright
Legislative
Drafting
Legal
Translation
Family
Law
Constitutional
Law
Civil Legal
Services SOA
Associate Deputy
Minister
Corrections
Greg Graceffo
Corporate
Services
Adult
Correctional
Services
Youth
Correctional
Services
Asst. Deputy
Minister
Courts
Shauna Curtin
Court
Services
Winnipeg
Courts
Regional
Courts
Judicial
Services
Sheriff
Services
Board of
Review

Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation

The administration, finance and justice innovation appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive administration is comprised of three sub-appropriations identified as minister's salary, executive support and policy development and analysis. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The operational administration component of the division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial services, justice innovation, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of computer systems.

Executive Administration Component

Minister's Salary

The funds voted for minister's salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The attorney general's role is that of chief law officer for the Manitoba government and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As minister of justice, the minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As attorney general, the minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that Cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the Constitution of Canada.

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	37	1.00	37	0	

Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the minister and deputy minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department, developing departmental policy, managing departmental activities and projects, and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the deputy minister works with a team of assistant deputy ministers and executive directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The deputy attorney general is the deputy chief law officer for the Manitoba government, following the attorney general as chief law officer. The deputy attorney general, for example, can prefer an indictment under the *Criminal Code* directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the deputy attorney general may use.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	901	9.00	698	203	1
Total Other Expenditures	89		88	1	

Explanation:

1. Retirement severance and vacation payments to the former Deputy Minister and an administrative staff member

Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- co-ordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the Manitoba sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the minister and deputy minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at FPT meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO Criminal Justice) and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation
- participates in Manitoba government interdepartmental working groups and committees
- provides policy assistance to other divisions in the development of policies and programs, such as assisting the Prosecutions Service of Manitoba to develop prosecution policies, and in the development of criteria for program evaluation

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2013/2014:

- led the development of and assisted in the implementation of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to clarify and enhance the consequences for failure to comply with the requirements of the Ignition Interlock program
- led the development of and implementation work relating to amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to increase sanctions for street racing
- led the policy work for and development of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act to* expand sanctions for

drug impaired driving

- led the policy work for and development of restorative justice legislation
- coordinated the department's response to consultation requests, such as the Manitoba Alcohol Strategy Review of National Alcohol Strategy recommendations and FPT research on car-jacking and home invasion laws
- Assisted in developing the department's position in response to federal legislative proposals, such as the federal Victims Bill of Rights, the Act to Amend the *Criminal Code* (Increasing Offenders' Accountability for Victims Act); federal cyberbullying legislation; and the Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act
- co-chaired the FPT Substantive Criminal Law Issues Working Group
- participated in a variety of other national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the FPT Cybercrime Working group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group and the FPT Sentencing Working Group
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014

1 (c) Policy Development and Analysis

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	485	5.00	475	10	
Total Other Expenditures	100		117	(17)	

Operational Administration Component

The Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an assistant deputy minister with oversight of two branches: financial and administrative services (includes Justice Innovation) and computer services.

The assistant deputy minister of the division exercises a governance role and oversees grant funding provided to Legal Aid Manitoba, which functions as an independent Crown corporation. The assistant deputy minister is also the designated officer for receiving and investigating disclosures made by Justice employees under *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

Although not the largest division, the support services provided by Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of four main groups: financial services, administration services, corporate services and justice innovation.

The financial services group assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management. It exercises a comptrollership function to ensure that all revenues are properly accounted for, and that all expenditures are made and reported in accordance with government policies and generally accepted accounting principles.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include procurement in general, sustainable development initiatives, contracts, leases for space and equipment, fleet vehicles, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, staff parking, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA).

It also provides leadership and support to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as the development of the department's annual strategic plan, sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages departmental records and maintains the Manitoba Justice website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

The Justice Innovation group was created in 2011 specifically to look at opportunities that would:

- Improve the average time to disposition for criminal matters
- Reduce the number of inmates on remand status through earlier case resolution
- Reduce the number of remands *per* case

In addition to working with partners across the Department of Justice, the unit works with the key stakeholders in the criminal justice system including the judiciary, police, Legal Aid and the private defence bar to develop and implement changes that will achieve improvements in the above noted areas.

The means of achieving the improvements cover a wide range of areas including organizational changes, policy changes, work process changes, investments in technology, and resource allocation. The team will conduct detailed review and analysis of current processes and their results to develop sound business cases for improvements and/or investments designed to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, recognizing that the rights of the accused must be protected. The approach will be incremental by tackling projects that will, when other changes are made in the future, add to any benefits already achieved through the initial projects.

1 (d) Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,503	19.32	1,592	(89)	
Total Other Expenditures	377		338	39	
Total Programs/Grants	1,123		1,123	0	

Computer Services

The Computer Services (Information Systems) Branch provides vision and leadership in the use of technology to assist the department in accomplishing its goals. The branch either directly provides, or obtains from government shared services, the required services or resources to identify, develop, implement and maintain technology solutions that assist program areas in the delivery of effective services. The branch also has the responsibility of leading the department in an annual prioritization of initiatives that have shown there would be a benefit from the incorporation of technology. This process results in an allocation of the department's resources and is intended to maximize alignment to the department's overall priorities and strategies.

The department's long-term strategy for developing Justice computer systems for criminal matters is referred to as the Integrated Justice System (formerly Cooperative Justice Initiative). This strategy incorporates the development of independent system modules to meet critical operational needs, while maintaining a technological framework that allows for an easy flow of data between the modules and promotes future integration and sharing of functionality. This approach is seen as the most effective and fiscally responsible method of applying systems and technology solutions to a number of separate but cooperative Justice programs. These programs must work effectively together without compromising their independence from each other. Significant efforts have been made to ensure that all technology components support the program areas' immediate requirements and are consistent with the department's long-term strategies.

The Integrated Justice System remains a major focus of the Computer Services Branch. This initiative, made up of a number of interdependent projects, will enable the provincial criminal court system Criminal Courts Automated Information Network (CCAIN), the prosecutions and victim services system Prosecutions Information Scheduling & Management System (PRISM), and the Corrections Offender Management System (COMS) to exchange information and significantly enhance the processes requiring inter-divisional co-operation. It will also

enable the electronic exchange of information with external partners and agencies such as the Winnipeg Police Service, the Brandon Police Service and the RCMP. The initiative will be completed in stages with operational improvements occurring in each stage.

The project to modernize the Maintenance Enforcement Program's computer system has been successfully completed. The new Manitoba Maintenance Management Program (M^3P) is based on an existing application obtained from the Alberta provincial government. Reconfiguring this application significantly reduced the overall cost and time to complete the project. Since being introduced in late 2011, the computer system has been improved to allow for additional external information exchanges. These changes will increase the effectiveness of case management and improve the overall efficiency of staff.

1 (e) Computer Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	874	11.00	1,168	(294)	1
Total Other Expenditures	394		577	(183)	2
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	0		(328)	328	3

Explanations:

1. *Vacant positions and salaries of in-house staff dedicated to implementation of the Integrated Justice System were not charged to the capital project*
2. *Surpluses in software upgrade, hardware maintenance, staff training and conferences and consulting budgets*
3. *No recovery of salaries for staff dedicated to the Integrated Justice System as the project is under review*

Criminal Justice

The criminal justice appropriation (04-2) finances two divisions within Manitoba Justice: the Criminal Justice Division and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. The appropriation also funds the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Administration

The office of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Criminal Justice Division, provides executive direction and administrative support to all programs, branches and agencies of the Criminal Justice Division. This does not, however, include the Manitoba Prosecutions Service or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

2 (a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	494	5.00	559	(65)	
Total Other Expenditures	105		104	1	

Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Manitoba Prosecutions Service is responsible for the prosecution of criminal and provincial offences in Manitoba and the conduct of inquests called by the Chief Medical Examiner. These offences include alleged provincial statute breaches, *Criminal Code* and some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Crown attorneys also review police reports and provide advice to police on the appropriate criminal charges, investigations, and procedures. In addition, Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires articling students and provides a year of training and practical experience in the prosecution of offences under provincial Acts and the Criminal Code.

Led by an assistant deputy attorney general (ADAG), the Manitoba Prosecution Service has a total of 280 staff FTEs (of which 16 were added in 2013/2014 to address workload issues). The total staff complement is comprised of 5 management/legal positions (including the ADAG), 168 legal positions (including articling law students) and 107 professional/administrative support staff positions (including the director of business operations).

The division is organized into six branches.

Winnipeg Prosecutions

The General Trial Unit of Winnipeg Prosecution Service prosecutes all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units, or are not resolved during the intake process through referral to a community justice program, guilty plea or other alternative program.

The Community Prosecutor, Stolen Auto and Youth Court Unit are also a part of Winnipeg Prosecutions.

Regional Prosecutions

Regional Prosecution offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising in regional court locations. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in over 60 other communities throughout Manitoba.

Education and Appeals

The branch provides division-wide continuing legal education programs to ensure all Crown attorneys receive updated education to enable them to fulfil their roles as prosecutors. The branch is also responsible for review of files for consideration of appeal and represents the Crown at appeal hearings in the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

Information Management, Disclosure and Intake Unit

The Unit is responsible for the PRISM (Prosecutions Scheduling and Management System), technological needs and requirements, and all areas related to disclosure requirements mandated in Canada, In addition this branch includes General Counsel in its mandate and they prosecute the highest profile cases in the Province.

Specialized Prosecutions

This branch is comprised of Crown attorneys who work in a number of units, including: Domestic Violence, which prosecutes cases of spousal, elder and child abuse as well as sexual offences involving children; Commercial Crime; Provincial Statute; and the Review Board, which reviews and monitors the status of not criminally responsible (NCR) accused. This branch also includes the Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Unit (COHROU), which consists of both the Gang Unit and the High Risk Offender Unit.

Business Operations

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technology and general administration. Strategic and policy advice is also provided to the assistant deputy attorney general on issues affecting the division.

Workload

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past five years is as follows:

- 46,896 in 2009/2010
- 49,365 in 2010/2011
- 50,246 in 2011/2012
- 53,369 in 2012/2013
- 53,391 in 2013/2014

New Initiatives

There are ongoing and productive discussions with the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Service to speed disclosure and move toward electronic disclosure for more cases in the system.

2 (b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	24,517	280.30	27,853	(3,336)	1
Total Other Expenditures	4,848		4,232	616	2
Total Witness Programs	1,314		806	508	3

Explanations:

1. *Primarily vacant and under filled positions partly due to recruitment difficulties and retirements*
2. *Crown circuit court travel, outside counsel and an increase in general operating expenses including records management, communications, printing, insurance and courier costs and legal research software*
3. *Court and police transcription fees volume and increased operating costs for witnesses*

Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Police Services Act*. RCMP services are provided under contract through the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police services to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal police service agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 85 rural and 22 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police services.

First Nations policing in Manitoba is funded under this sub-appropriation. Currently, 14 of 63 First Nations communities in Manitoba have Community Tripartite Agreements for police services. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreements through an established cost-sharing formula: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), a stand-alone Aboriginal police service, polices five First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay and Roseau River. The RCMP, under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS), polices nine First Nations communities: Chemawawin, Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo, Opaskwayak, Nisichawayasihk, Peguis, Poplar River, Bloodvein and Buffalo Point. The Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP) receives funding under this sub-appropriation as well. The ACCP funds specific RCMP members working in First Nations communities that do not have policing agreements with either the Manitoba government or the federal government. These members are cost shared 46 per cent from Canada and 54 per cent from Manitoba. Future expansion of First Nations policing in Manitoba is contingent on availability of federal funding.

DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, the Missing and Murdered Women's Task Force (Project Devote), the Integrated Warrant Enforcement Unit, the Auxiliary Constable Program, as well as funding support for some municipal police services are all supported with funds under this sub-appropriation.

2 (c) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	123,056		125,340	(2,284)	
Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)	(2,000)		(2,000)	0	

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement branch co-ordinates and administers the Manitoba government's law enforcement objectives, priorities, programs and policies, the government's contracts with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal police services, and the licensing of the private investigator and security guard industry. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the government, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The department's High Risk Witness Management Program and the Public Safety Investigations Unit are also managed by the branch.

Private Investigators and Security Guards Program

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act.* Under the Act the registrar issues licences and monitors compliance with its provisions by employers of security guards and private investigators, as well as the individual security guards and private investigators themselves.

During 2013/2014, the Private Investigators and Security Guards Program issued licences to approximately 13 businesses providing both private investigator and security guard contract services, 32 businesses providing

either private investigator or security guard services, and registered 17 new in-house employers of security guards. During this same period the department issued 4591 licenses to individuals to act as security guards and 155 licenses to individuals to act as private investigators.

Manitoba Security Guard Training Program Administration

The branch is also responsible for ensuring that training requirements for private security guards are satisfied. During 2013/2014 the Private Investigators and Security Guards Program administered approximately 1,070 individual security guard training exams.

Public Safety Investigations

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These Acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, selling liquor without a licence, and criminal organization offences. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) Unit has a manager, nine investigators, two video analysts and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. PSI conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*. PSI is also responsible for licensing under *The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicles Control Act*.

In 2013/2014, PSI received 348 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, 134 drug, prostitution and solvent operations involving 149 separate complaints were closed. Ten complaints were referred to another agency, 40 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 70 complaints remain open. Fifteen owners removed fortifications from their property following an inspection conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*, 3 complaints were unfounded, on 4 complaints fortifications were observed but were removed prior to inspection, and 1 investigation is pending. Eight permits to possess and one licence to sell have been issued under *The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicles Control Act*.

High Risk Witness Management Program

The High Risk Witness Management Program (HRWM) provides and co-ordinates protection to high risk witnesses as identified by law enforcement personnel under the provisions of *The Witness Security Act*. In addition the program coordinates with provincial law enforcement agencies to facilitate entry under the federal *Witness Protection Program Act* which is administered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since its inception in 2002 the program has accepted 126 cases involving 153 witnesses and an additional 260 individuals associated to a witness. In 2013/2014, 5 new cases involving 7 witnesses and 10 associated individuals were added to the 4 cases still being actively managed in this program. Five cases were closed through the court process in 2013/2014, all of which concluded with a conviction. One case was refused admission as it failed to meet the required program criteria and a second witness application was withdrawn by the submitting police agency. There were no applications for admission to the federal government's Witness Protection Program[1] during 2013/2014.

[1] The provincial HRWM program is designed for short term issues ranging from weeks up to and including four years, as well as an interim step prior to entry into the federal program. The federal program is managed by the RCMP and is designed to accommodate longer term needs.

2 (d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,563	28.00	2,036	(473)	1
Total Other Expenditures	750		620	130	2
Total Programs	198		285	(87)	

Explanations:
1. *Primarily vacant and under filled positions*
2. *Office relocation costs*

Victim Services

The Victim Services branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including domestic violence and child victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR). The branch consists of 50 staff that are based out of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Selkirk, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, and Morris. Victim Services Workers (VSWs) attend all court centres and circuit locations throughout the province.

Highlights of branch accomplishments in 2013/2014 include:

- On January 9, 2013, the Minister of Justice released the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee's first report and accepted all of the recommendations.
- Recognizing that many clients have their own personal cell phones, Manitoba Justice Victim Services expanded the Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-Up Program (CELL) to allow clients to use their own cell phones within the program.
- With the assistance of federal funding from the Policy Centre for Victims of Crime, Victim Services continues to employ a Family Liaison Contact to assist the families of missing and murdered women and persons. The Family Liaison Contact works alongside investigative members of the Manitoba Integrated Task Force on Missing and Murdered Exploited Persons – Project Devote.
- Through a grant from the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund, Manitoba Justice Victim Services was also able to provide:
  - interpreters to assist individuals applying for protection orders;
  - financial support for families of homicide victims to travel to court to attend sentencing hearings; and
  - support for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community agencies to provide additional services to victims of crime.
- Victim Services continues to actively participate in the implementation of Manitoba's Domestic Violence Prevention Strategy.
- Victim Services regularly attends Snowflake Place (the Children's Advocacy Centre in Winnipeg) to provide enhanced support to child victims.

Victim Rights Support Service (VRSS)
The VBR specifies the rights of victims of the most serious crimes in their dealings with police, prosecutors, courts and corrections officials. VSWs help victims register for their rights and explain how and when they may exercise them. In 2013/2014, VRSS provided service to 697 victims.

Child Victim Support Service (CVSS)
The CVSS helps victims and witnesses of physical and sexual abuse (up to 18 years of age), adults who have experienced childhood sexual abuse and other vulnerable victims (on a case-by-case basis) who are involved in the criminal court process. In 2013/2014, CVSS offered services to 1,141 victims.

Domestic Violence Support Service (DVSS)
The DVSS helps victims of domestic violence when criminal charges have been laid, or may be laid against their partners. VSWs explain the cycle of violence, how the cycle may affect victims and their families and how to

escape from it. They also help victims to develop protection plans to increase their personal safety. The DVSS also provides support to families who receive police services for domestic violence incidents that do not result in charges or arrests (Winnipeg only). In 2013/2014, the DVSS served 5,578 victims in criminal charge matters and 9,480 in non-criminal matters.

Protection Order Designates Service
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act allows victims of stalking or domestic violence to apply for protective orders. Victim Services provides training to community service agencies so that their staff may become designated to assist protection order applicants. To date, 36 agencies have participated in training. There are currently 84 Protection Order Designates (PODs) in 15 communities across the province.

Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-Up Program (CELL)
The CELL program is a co-operative effort between MTS, social services agencies, police services and Manitoba Justice. A provincial coordinator, in cooperation with 26 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the CELL program. This program provides cell phones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are deemed to be at very high risk of violence. Four high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2013/2014. Recognizing that many clients have their own cell phones, the CELL Program was expanded at the end of this year to include the use of clients' personal cell phones within the program.

Victim/Witness Assistance
Victim/Witness Assistance provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench. In 2013/2014, Victim/Witness Assistance provided services to 2,994 victims of crime.

In 2013/2014, independent lawyers were paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims in 44 cases where defence counsel applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

Victims' Assistance Trust Fund (VAF)
In 2013/2014, the department provided $240,000 from the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund to police and community agencies that provide services to victims. In 2013/2014, police-based programs that received grants included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included Manitoba Organization of Victim Assistance (MOVA), Eyaa Keen, Ka Ni Kanichihk, North End Women's Centre, RESOLVE, Family Dynamics, Age and Opportunity Support Services for Older Adults Inc. (Older Victim Services), Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Bereavement Project and Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Unresolved Loss, Survivor's Hope Crisis Centre, and Immigrant Women's Association of Manitoba.

2 (e) Victim Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,798	49.50	3,764	34	
Total Other Expenditures	621		600	21	
Grants	240		240	0	

Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of the VBR, the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba. A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident or a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims.

In 2013/2014, the program processed 870 new applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 108 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation expenses for the 2013/2014 fiscal year were $3,270. Actuarial forecasts of long-term liabilities to meet the future compensation needs of all active compensation clients have decreased an estimated $894.

2 (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	3,270		3,634	(364)	1
Total Actuarial Liability	(894)		(100)	(794)	2

Explanations:

1. *Overall reduction in impairment awards, compensation and medical payments related to a decrease in the number of claims*
2. *Reduction to long term liability for existing claims*

Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent civilian agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar, clerk and four investigators assist the commissioner of LERA in handling complaints about municipal and local police conduct that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing.

The office investigated 233 complaints during 2013/14 as compared to 224 complaints during 2012/2013. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report and on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	472	7.00	546	(74)	
Total Other Expenditures	95		109	(14)	

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA), investigates all violent, traumatic, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, including the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres. The OCME determines the cause and manner of death for all reportable cases and attempts to identify situations of risk.

Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest, held by a provincial judge, is to make recommendations that may prevent future deaths under similar circumstances. Whether or not an inquest is called, the Chief Medical Examiner (CME) can make recommendations to the minister, government

departments or agencies and others with respect to precautions or measures to prevent other similar deaths. The OCME also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act*.

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the CME, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 16 active fee-for-service medical examiners in Manitoba, 8 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has 13 employees, including seven full-time death investigators, and an additional position for the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. During 2013/2014, a total of 5,951 deaths were reported to the OCME. The office investigated and certified 1,540 of these deaths, conducted 4,411 inquiries, ordered 1,086 autopsies and called three inquests. The office handled 93 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually. The CME collaborates with foreign universities to provide specialized training to physicians taking post-doctoral studies in forensic pathology.

The OCME submits a report annually to the Minister of Justice on deaths of persons while in custody, deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities, and deaths of residents of developmental centres. The OCME also submits an annual report to the Minister of Health on the disposition of unclaimed bodies. In addition, the OCME publishes an annual report for the general public which provides a detailed statistical caseload review for the year. To obtain a copy of the OCME annual statistical report, please contact the office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

2 (h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,090	14.00	1,541	(451)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,611		2,524	87	

Explanation:
1. Delay in finalizing an agreement to hire a Deputy Chief Medical Examiner

Criminal Property Forfeiture

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit was established in June of 2009. Under the authority of *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act*, the unit's director has access to a unique civil cause of action to seek forfeiture of proceeds and instruments of unlawful activity.

Civil actions under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* are fully separate from criminal law and thus do not rely on successful criminal prosecutions. Forfeiture actions are initiated against property, not people. No criminal record is created and there are no findings of guilt or innocence. Although the director decides whether or not to initiate a civil forfeiture action, it is up to the Court of Queen's Bench to determine – on a balance of probabilities – whether property is proceeds or an instrument of unlawful activity. Monies resulting from successful forfeitures are deposited into the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund. These funds are then distributed as provided for in section 19 of the act, including the compensation of victims and crime prevention activities.

Property subject to forfeiture must be located in Manitoba and includes both real property (real estate) and personal property (assets such as vehicles, jewellery and cash). Property located outside of Manitoba may also be appropriate for civil forfeiture but would need to be referred to the civil forfeiture office of jurisdiction.

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act does not provide any powers of search or seizure. Instead, the act is designed to allow the director to work cooperatively with police to use evidence and information gathered in the course of criminal investigations. Material gathered by police during a criminal investigation can be forwarded to the director, who then determines if there is a viable civil forfeiture action. Before initiating a civil action, the director will confirm that the civil proceeding will not jeopardize or conflict with any criminal process related to the unlawful activity. In addition, the director will inquire whether the Crown has decided to pursue criminal forfeiture proceedings under federal legislation.

In the event that the director decides to initiate a civil forfeiture action, a statement of claim or application against the property is filed in the Court of Queen's Bench. The owner of the property can challenge the director's claim by filing a statement of defence or response to the application (Part II proceeding).

In June 2012, *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* was amended to allow for a simpler process, known as administrative forfeiture (Part III proceeding), in certain cases. This simpler process is available to the director in respect of cash or personal property having a value of $75,000 or less; it must be in the possession of a law enforcement agency that seized it and not be subject to any prior registered interest. The property is forfeited in the event that no one disputes the director's notice of administrative forfeiture. In the event that the notice is disputed, the director must either continue the proceeding under Part II or discontinue it.

From April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014, the director initiated civil forfeiture actions (Part II) against 44 properties. By year end, the majority of these matters remained under review by the Court of Queen's Bench. However, 36 files, mainly from previous years, were resolved by the court during 2013/2014. Under administrative forfeiture proceedings (Part III), 467 files were initiated with 380 being resolved prior to year end. The total amount realized from the disposition of property under Part II and Part III was $3.0 million.

Of the $3.0 million forfeited, legal costs were recovered in the amount of $242,652, as well as administration costs of $22,872. After accounting for costs, expenses, and reimbursements, approximately $2.0 million was retained in the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund (CPFF) from the 2013/2014 fiscal year to promote safer communities through payments to law enforcement agencies, to contribute to victim services and to provide compensation for victims of crime. In 2013/2014, $861,627 from the CPFF was committed to support law enforcement agencies and $150,000 was contributed to victim services. There were no compensation payments to specific victims of crime in 2013/2014, though 9 files are in the process of being resolved which will facilitate victim compensation payments in coming months.

2 (i) Criminal Property Forfeiture

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	479	5.00	483	(4)	
Total Other Expenditures	504		389	115	1

Explanation:
1. Additional legal costs associated with forfeiture activities

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission was established during 2010/2011 as the first phase of implementation of Manitoba's *Police Services Act*. With consideration given to the cultural and gender diversity found in Manitoba, nine persons were appointed to sit as Commissioners on the Manitoba Police Commission.

Section 7 of the Act identifies the Police Commission's statutory duties as:

(a) providing advice to the minister on regulations dealing with the operation of police services and the conduct of police officers, including regulations prescribing standards for police services and police officers;
(b) consulting with the public on matters relating to law enforcement and policing, and providing the results of those consultations to the minister;
(c) developing a policy and procedures manual for police boards and a code of ethical conduct for members of police boards;
(d) arranging for training to be provided to members of police boards and civilian monitors; and
(e) performing any other duties assigned by the minister.

Section 8 of the Act authorizes the Minister to direct the Police Commission to complete a study on a specific issue relating to policing and law enforcement.

The Manitoba Police Commission is staffed by an Executive Director, an Assistant Director and an Administrative Support position.

In June 2013, the Manitoba Police Commission completed a ministerial referral to section 8 on background checks for prospective police board members and provided recommendations to the Minister for an amendment to the current police board regulation.

Over this past year, the Manitoba Police Commission completed a major research and consultation project relative to the development of regulations to support the pending implementation of the Independent Investigation Unit; final advice and recommendations to the Minister will be submitted in due course.

In September 2013, the Manitoba Police Commission co-hosted a four-part training session for members of the Winnipeg Police Board. The Manitoba Police Commission also developed and provided police board training in November 2013 to all municipal police chiefs. In March 2014, the Manitoba Police Commission delivered updated police board training to all municipal police board members and municipal chiefs of police at a joint session that was held in Brandon. This session built on the original training provided to municipal and First Nations police board members in February 2013.

2 (j) Manitoba Police Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	238	3.00	295	(57)	
Total Other Expenditures	151		241	(90)	

Independent Investigation Unit

The Independent Investigation Unit will be the final part of *The Police Services Act* to be proclaimed and the Department is continuing its work to prepare for the Unit to become operational. *The Police Services Act* requires that the Unit be headed by a civilian director who is not a current or former member of a police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Unless he or she resigns or his or her appointment is terminated, the civilian director shall hold office for five years from the date of the appointment. A person may be reappointed as civilian director for a second term of five years but may not serve more than two terms. The civilian director is responsible for the management, administration and operation of the Unit, overseeing all investigations undertaken by the Unit and performing all other duties imposed by the Act.

The Unit must conduct an investigation if a police officer has been involved in an incident where a person has died or suffered a serious injury or if there is evidence that a police officer has contravened a prescribed section of the *Criminal Code* or a prescribed federal or provincial statute. The civilian director must be notified by the police chief of the police service, of all such incidents as soon as practicable, whether or not the police officer was on duty at the time of the conduct in question. The civilian director must also be notified by the police chief of the police service of all other allegations of unlawful activity involving a police officer and may assume conduct of any investigation of such incidents if he or she considers it to be in the public interest to do so.

The civilian director may select a current or former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a current or former member of a police service in Manitoba or another Canadian province, or a civilian with investigative experience to be an investigator with the Unit, provided the person has the prescribed qualifications and experience. An investigator, while serving with the Unit, is under the sole command and direction of the civilian director.

The Manitoba Police Commission must appoint civilian monitors to mandatory investigations undertaken by the Unit or where the civilian director has requested the assignment of a civilian monitor to its investigations. The civilian monitor must monitor the progress of the investigation by the Unit in accordance with prescribed practices and procedures.

In March 2013, the first civilian director for the Independent Investigation Unit was appointed. The new civilian director has begun the process of setting up the Unit, which includes identifying and locating office space, hiring investigators and office staff, and developing operational guidelines. The civilian director will continue to have discussions with key stakeholders and other jurisdictions on unit-related issues in order to identify best practices related to independent investigations of incidents involving police officers.

In July 2013, a Calgary Police Service Inspector was seconded to serve as the Director of Investigations. An Office Manager was also hired in December 2013. Two more management positions have been posted.

2 (k) Independent Investigation Unit

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2012/13 $(000s)	Estimate 2012/13 FTE	Estimate 2012/13 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	188	2.00	231	(43)	
Total Other Expenditures	44		591	(547)	1

Explanation:
1. Rationalization of unit start up costs based on a phased-in approach

Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry

The Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry was established to examine the circumstances surrounding the death of Phoenix Sinclair and, in particular, to inquire into:

(a) the child welfare services provided or not provided to Phoenix Sinclair and her family under *The Child and Family Services Act*;
(b) any other circumstances, apart from the delivery of child welfare services, directly related to the death of Phoenix Sinclair; and
(c) why the death of Phoenix Sinclair remained undiscovered for several months.

The Honourable Edward (Ted) N. Hughes, O.C., Q.C., LL.D (Hon.), a retired Saskatchewan judge, was appointed to lead this inquiry.

At March 31, 2014, the Commission had completed all witness testimony and hearings and delivered a final report to government.

2 (l) Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	3,499		3,061	438	1

Explanation:
1. Additional legal costs associated with an extended hearings process and subsequent report editing and production

Civil Justice

The civil justice appropriation (04-3) is comprised of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, the Family Law Branch, the Constitutional Law Branch, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the civil justice appropriation.

Manitoba Justice's two special operating agencies – Civil Legal Services and the Public Trustee – are also discussed in this section.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Manitoba government. It has a mandate, under *The Human Rights Code*, to address unreasonable discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity. The commission enforces the provisions of *The Human Rights Code*, promotes human rights and develops and delivers human rights education programs throughout Manitoba.

The Commission accepts, investigates and mediates human rights complaints. A board of 10 commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, establishes policies and determines whether complaints will proceed to adjudication. Commission offices are located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon.

The Commission received approximately 4,300 inquiries from the public during the 2013 calendar year. It disposed of 220 formal complaints. Seven complaints were referred to adjudication and seven adjudication decisions were released during the year. The highest proportion of complaints registered at the commission continued to be on the basis of physical and mental disabilities at 44 per cent.

Approximately 140 people attended Commission education seminars, which were mainly held in Winnipeg and Brandon. Another 375 people attended on site Commission seminars. Outreach presentations about human rights protections and the commission were delivered to an additional 1,600 people.

The Commission added two new Board policies addressing the assessment of whether a respondent offer of settlement is reasonable and the definition and interpretation of harassment.

For the first time in Manitoba, a decision clarified that an employer has a duty to protect employees from sexual harassment by a customer of the establishment. The $7,750 award for damages to dignity, feelings and self respect was highest in the history of Manitoba Human Rights Adjudications.

Voluntary human rights mediation resulted in a systemic resolution with a view to provide access to sport for all Manitobans. With a funding level of $40,000, deaf children will now have seamless, interpretative services provided so that they can pursue sports activities.

There were many changes to the staff and Board of Commissioners. The final term of three long time commissioners came to an end. The Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners also retired.

More detailed information on the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its separate annual report which is available on the commission's bilingual website at www.manitobahumanrights.ca.

3 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,712	21.00	1,686	26	
Total Other Expenditures	493		457	36	

Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel Office prepares all Manitoba bills and regulations in English and French, as well as consolidations of current acts and regulations. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an assistant deputy minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Counsel Branch

In addition to drafting all government bills and regulations, as well as some orders in council, this branch provides legal advice to all government departments on drafting bills and regulations. It also prepares final texts of all laws for publication in print and on the Manitoba Laws website.

Through the Legislative Developers' Network, the branch provides seminars on the legislative development process. Three such seminars were provided in 2013/2014.

The branch also provides services to the Legislative Assembly. It provides advice to the Speaker and the Clerk of the Assembly on various matters, and drafts bills, and motions to amend bills, for private members. It also publishes bills on the Legislative Assembly website.

Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch provides the French version of all bills, acts and regulations, as well as rules of procedure for courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the orders of the day, votes and proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

In the session of the Legislature that ended on November 11, 2013, 50 government bills, 14 private members' bills and 3 private bills (comprising, in total, nearly 1,150 pages) were introduced in the Legislative Assembly. All of these bills were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

Approximately 271 regulations were registered during 2013/2014. With the exception of a few made by farm products marketing boards, those regulations were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

3 (b) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,459	21.00	2,444	15	
Total Other Expenditures	368		372	(4)	

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent law reform agency established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The commission issues reports with recommendations for the modernization and improvement of provincial laws. The commission began operations in 1971 and celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2011.

The commission currently has seven members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2013-2014, the MLRC released one final report, *Contributory Fault: The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act*, and one Discussion Paper, *Manitoba's Environmental Assessment and Licensing Regime*.

The commission is currently engaged in the following projects: Manitoba's environmental assessment and licensing regime; a review of section 157 of *The Highway Traffic Act*; a review of the law concerning legal parentage and birth registration; and a project concerning administrative powers and procedures in Manitoba.

In accordance with *The Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act*, the members of the Law Reform Commission received $53,373 in compensation in the aggregate and there were no members that individually received compensation of $50,000 or more annually.

Additional information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including all reports, informal reports, issue papers and annual reports are available at www.manitobalawreform.ca.

3 (c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Grant	85		85	0	

Family Law

The Family Law Branch provides ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Family Conciliation, the Director of Child and Family Support and three regional child protection agencies, Employment and Income Assistance and the Vital Statistics Agency. The branch develops family law policy, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Branch also plays an active role at the national level. The branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

Counsel provides Crown opinions/charging authorization in appropriate cases to law enforcement officials throughout Manitoba in parental child abduction cases. Counsel also deal with international child abduction situations falling under The Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. The branch also handles government responsibilities under *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

The following are examples of some branch activities during 2013/2014:

- continued work with federal, provincial and international officials to review the international convention on maintenance obligations, including acting as provincial co-chair (legal) of the CCSO - Family Justice Working Group that has completed a written analysis of the convention's compatibility with Canadian common laws and is assessing the operational and cost implications involved with implementation of this new international instrument
- continued active federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) work through CCSO - Family Justice by participating at the main table and on numerous working groups
- provided training for Child Abuse Committees
- participated in training and information sessions respecting *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* for protection order designates
- presented on inter-jurisdictional support and custody/access/parental child abduction issues to students at University of Manitoba, Faculty of Law
- reviewed and updated portions of the CPLED (Bar Admissions course) family law materials
- continued to receive and respond to a volume of family law-related inquiries from members of the public for general family law information
- assisted manitobaparentzone.ca (a web page developed by Family Services) by providing responses to family law-related questions received through their Ask an Expert forum
- completed revisions of *Family Law in Manitoba* and *A Guide to Changing Child Support Orders in Manitoba* and published up-to-date versions of both booklets
- continued conduct of regular maintenance enforcement show cause hearings, including participation in the operation of the auto-order system at Winnipeg dockets

- continued conduct of video maintenance enforcement show cause dockets from Thompson, The Pas and Dauphin
- continued work with Family Conciliation, providing comprehensive co-mediation services to parents and assisting with other Family Conciliation initiatives such as *First Choice* and grandparent support
- assisted the Child Support Recalculation Service ("CSRS") by conducting recalculations for cases where CSRS staff counsel and contract counsel were unable to act due to a conflict of interest
- participated on the Standard Clauses Sub-Committee to review and revise existing standard clauses and develop new ones
- assisted with the development of Court of Queen's Bench Rules amendments respecting case management and divorces under the *Civil Marriage Act*

The branch consists of a director, nine Crown counsel and four support staff.

3 (d) Family Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,735	15.00	1,953	(218)	
Total Other Expenditures	189		163	26	

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides the provincial government with efficient, cost-effective legal services on constitutional matters.

Branch counsel provides advice to government departments on constitutional issues when drafting programs and legislation. They also provide advice on language rights, Aboriginal and treaty rights, Aboriginal title claims, Aboriginal consultation requirements and constitutional issues of national concern.

Branch counsel also defends government programs and legislation before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in civil and criminal cases. In 2013/2014, the branch received 115 notices of constitutional question, challenging various statutes. 36 notices involved criminal cases while 79 notices related to constitutional challenges in civil claims against the provincial government.

During 2013/2014, branch counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba and in the Supreme Court of Canada on a variety of constitutional cases including the Reference on reform of the Senate, cases dealing with provincial jurisdiction to manage Crown resources, taxation legislation and budget implementation legislation. Branch counsel also provided assistance to Prosecutions regarding constitutional issues raised in criminal cases including admissibility of evidence, disclosure obligations, arbitrary detention, appointment of counsel and allegations of abuse of process.

The branch consists of a director, six Crown counsel and two support staff.

3 (e) Constitutional Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	989	9.00	1,252	(263)	
Total Other Expenditures	225		220	5	

Legal Aid Manitoba

Legal Aid Manitoba (LAM) is an independent agency of the provincial government established by *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act*. The agency is managed by a management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

LAM provides three types of services: drop-in advice and information, formal representation and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provides early stage legal representation for individuals who qualify financially, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. LAM also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre and the University of Manitoba Law Clinic, as well as poverty law, northern paralegal and other outreach programs.

Highlights of agency accomplishments in 2013/14 included the following:

- LAM began moving towards a paperless office. The first step involved scanning and storing applications and supporting documents such as police reports and court orders so that administration and staff lawyers could access material electronically. In addition to reducing delays in application processing, staff lawyers can see all the available disclosure for a case before they accept the certificate and within minutes of an applicant being approved for coverage. LAM has already seen savings in terms of time spent locating and managing paper files and in cost savings through reduced paper consumption. By the end of the fiscal year, testing of an on-line system which allows members of the private bar to review and accept certificates electronically was completed with full implementation occurring in April 2014. The next steps include automating file authorization and disbursement requests within LAM's certificate management system, an on-line billing system for the private bar and a document management system for LAM's community law offices.
- LAM's Management Council changed from a management structure to a policy governance structure. This model allows Management Council the time it needs to focus on policy. The Senior Management Committee now has a clear mandate with respect to managing operations.
- LAM continued its office restructuring during the year by reducing its three family law offices in Winnipeg to two offices and amalgamating two community law offices in The Pas. The Area Offices in Westman, Parklands and Northlands were merged under the direction of one Area Director while maintaining Area / Intake offices in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

In 2013/2014, 33,063 people applied for legal aid. Of those, 28,598 were issued a legal aid certificate and represented by either a staff or private bar lawyer. In addition, 17,526 people were provided with informal advice and information and 44,524 were assisted by duty counsel. In all, the total number of people assisted during the year was 90,648.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available online at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

3 (f) Legal Aid Manitoba

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	15,211		15,975	(764)	1
Total Other Expenditures	13,585		13,010	575	1

Explanation:
1. *Surplus from vacant positions offset by an increase in case volume and negotiated employee non-salary benefits*

Note: All staff positions assigned to Legal Aid are excluded from the departmental full time equivalent position count due to their crown corporation status.

Civil Legal Services

Civil Legal Services functions as the law firm to the provincial government. It provides legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel. The role of Civil Legal Services flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

While Civil Legal Services commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1995, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the agency can be found in the *Annual Report of the Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency*. This report is available online at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publications/annualreports.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee provides trustee services for a fee to the people of Manitoba in situations where no one else is capable or willing to do so. The Public Trustee provides the following types of trustee services:

- administering estates and making personal decisions for people who are not mentally capable of doing so
- administering the estates of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Trustee
- administering the estates of people who have died in Manitoba with no one else capable or willing to act as administrator
- administering trust monies for people under 18
- administering some adult trusts

While the Public Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Trustee can be found in the agency's annual report. This report is available online at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee/.

Corrections

As the largest division of the department, Corrections contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, working with community agencies, government departments and other levels of government to support crime prevention activities and policies, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The corrections appropriation (04-4) is comprised of three sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Adult Corrections and Youth Corrections.

During 2013/2014, the Corrections Division experienced a slight decline in the adult custody population. From 2012/2013 to 2013/2014, the average adult custody population decreased by 2 per cent and the four year cumulative increase from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 was 27 per cent. While the division experienced a 9 per cent decrease in the average youth custody population from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014, the four year cumulative trend from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 was an increase of 2 per cent. In order to continue to manage adult offender populations, the government has committed to replacing the old correctional facility in Dauphin with a new facility.

Highlights of divisional activities and initiatives in 2013/2014 included the following:

- The division continued to operate the Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy (WATSS) in 2013/2014 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This program seeks to turn offenders away from auto theft crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as young offenders enter the high and very-high-risk groups. Through the collaborative efforts of WATSS, auto theft has been reduced by 82 per cent in Winnipeg since 2004. The WATSS has been expanded to include adult offenders who are subject to similar program expectations as the youth.
- A gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' continued to operate in 2013/2014. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. These programs are part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The Division continued to operate the Gang Response and Suppression Program (GRASP) in 2013/2014. GRASP is an integrated initiative aimed at gang violence that brings together police, prosecutions and probation to coordinate an intensive community risk management plan. GRASP currently has capacity for 100 offenders in the program.
- The division expanded bed space at the Women's Correctional Centre by adding 28 new beds. The planning process to replace the correctional centre in Dauphin with a new facility is underway.
- A partnership was continued with Nova Scotia to implement the ongoing pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders. This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg. The pilot project was expanded to include adult domestic violence cases.
- Manitoba Corrections continued moving forward with the development and implementation of a Case Management Model. The Model applies a standard of case management service delivery in community corrections and correctional centers across the province. Integral to the principles of the model is the notion of integrated service delivery while ensuring offenders seamlessly transition between case managers by utilizing similar risk assessment tools, intervention skills, and methods, all of which are evidence-based and grounded in the "What Works" literature.
- The division continued an agreement with the John Howard Society to provide a bail assessment and supervision program for up to 75 male offenders and a residential bail program for up to 20 male offenders.
- In an effort to better understand and effectively deal with youth with complex needs, Youth Corrections trained staff at the Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre in Trauma Informed Care, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and Responsible Ability Pathways (RAP).
- The division developed a Culturally Appropriate Program (CAP) that will be utilized by the entire province. CAP is holistic program that promotes balance, self awareness, and personal development. CAP incorporates the Medicine Wheel as its framework to assist in learning the pre-contact history of the indigenous peoples, the impacts of contact with another culture, their current conditions as a result of colonization, and learning to heal from these impacts so they can move forward to be healthy individuals. CAP addresses the underlying causes of mental health issues such as intergenerational impacts, substance

abuse, violence, depression, anxiety, and suicidal behavior. CAP is designed to address issues of criminal activity, victimization, and perpetration by integrating traditional worldviews such as equality and harmony. CAP can be used with male and female youth, and addresses gender differences.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, capital planning and review, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Aboriginal service development.

During 2013/2014, the training component of the Corporate Services Branch was responsible for training 199 new correctional officers for adult and youth custody facilities.

4 (a) Corporate Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,400	28.00	3,012	(612)	1
Total Other Expenditures	751		680	71	

Explanation:
1. Primarily recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions and retirements

Adult Corrections

The Adult Corrections Branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[2] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also supports community justice measures and case manages offenders in the community and in custody.

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court disposition (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Women's Correctional Centre, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Branch staff manages court orders involving offender supervision/intervention in the community and preparing court reports. Offender supervision in the community involves probation orders, conditional sentence orders and peace bond orders. The work consists of risk assessments, case planning, focussed interventions and referrals to community agencies as well as compliance management. Some regions supervise community service orders and fine option programs. Community corrections offices for adult offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and all rural centres across Manitoba.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2013/2014:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2013/2014 increased to 7,817 from 7,606 from the previous year.
- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba decreased in 2013/2014 to 2,370 from 2,425 the previous year.

[2] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Service of Canada).

4 (b) Adult Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	166,215	1,549.69	143,036	23,179	1
Total Other Expenditures	23,704		24,605	(901)	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	2,768		2,898	(130)	
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(4)		(5)	1	

Explanations:

1. *Significant overtime and additional staff requirements as a result of the high adult custody population, retirement severance and vacation payments and a corrections component salary arbitration award*
2. *Overall reduction in operating expenditures not related to inmate volume such as training, travel, vehicle maintenance minor capital and office supplies*

Youth Corrections

The Youth Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for the two youth facilities (Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre), probation services in Winnipeg, and policy direction throughout Manitoba on all other youth justice matters.

Branch staff manages court orders involving youth, prepare court reports, and provide community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community also involves new supervision orders under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices, which provide support for young offenders serving their sentences in the community as well as young people who have been referred to community justice, are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The Youth Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants, suspensions and changing levels of custody.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2013/2014:

- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2013/2014 decreased to 1,541 from 1,596 the previous year.
- There were 46 justice committees operating across the province during 2013/2014 and more than 200 volunteer committee members administered community justice (extra-judicial) measures and provided crime prevention and community education services in their communities[3].
- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba decreased to 257 in 2013/2014 from 283 the previous year.

[3] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

4 (c) Youth Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	45,421	452.48	42,951	2,470	1
Total Other Expenditures	4,069		4,810	(741)	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	202		242	(40)	

Explanations:

1. *Corrections component salary arbitration award and additional staffing costs associated with youth suicide watches offset by savings from vacancy and under-fills of budgeted positions and retirements in Youth Community*
2. *Primarily surpluses associated with youth custody and youth community services supplies, professional fees, training and rental costs and Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision program client cases and special projects*

Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective and efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes criminal, family, civil, small claims and summary conviction court matters, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement of court orders, and operational support. These services are provided through the division's five branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriff Services. The courts appropriation (04-5) is comprised of five sub-appropriations for the division's five branches.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (including the Small Claims Court) and the Provincial Court (including the Summary Convictions Court). (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary, collection action may be taken, including interception of federal payments, garnishing orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and prosecution.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program, on behalf of the Manitoba government, municipal governments and the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund, processes, disburses and enforces provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action may be taken if a fine is not paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time limits. This may include registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, placement of holds on driver's licences and vehicle registrations, garnishing orders, property liens or property seizure. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise Corrections Division staff for further action or charges, or advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[4]

The Review Board forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent administrative tribunal established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with criminal offences that have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.[5]

The division includes the Vehicle Impoundment Registry which is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. Detailed information on the Vehicle Impoundment Registry can be found in its annual report. To obtain a copy, call 204-945-4454 in Winnipeg.

In response to a number of accidental releases of persons in custody, the Minister of Justice directed that a comprehensive, independent review of factors leading to accidental releases be conducted. The review was completed and the recommendations are being implemented. The review found that the accidental releases tend to result from unique sets of circumstances combined with human error, especially in complex legal cases. The review recognized that the department takes each such release very seriously. The author, an expert on court administration, concluded that the different divisions of the department need to be better connected through technology and improved internal communication and that staff needs standardized training, comprehensive procedure manuals and focused professional development. Nine persons were accidentally released in 2013/2014.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriff Services with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, planning of information systems, and facilities design and use. The branch is also responsible for the collection of court ordered family support and fines.

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[4] Restitution ordered solely to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors these restitution orders separately.

[5] In accordance with *The Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act*, the eight members of the Review Board received $69,400 in compensation in the aggregate and there were no board members that individually received compensation of $50,000 or more annually. The $69,400 includes Board fees, reasons, and prep time.

Highlights during the 2013/2014 fiscal year included:

- In 2013/2014, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had more than 13,100 files and disbursed $56 million in maintenance payments to recipients, and also directed a total of $3.6 million to the Minister of Finance to offset income assistance costs. The program took the following enforcement actions against debtors during 2013/2014: issued 1,638 federal support deduction notices, 5,307 support deduction notices for wages and bank accounts and 17 pension garnishing orders; initiated 2,846 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 90 summonses by Sheriff Services Civil Enforcement to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number of debtors who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations. The increased enforcement actions are a result of the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Program (M^3P) system's capacity to quickly identify files where default has occurred so that automated enforcement actions can be taken.
- In 2013/2014, the Fine Collection Program processed $57.3 million for provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines including fines that were paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time frames. In addition, over 22,479 active driver's licence holds and 23,008 motor vehicle registration holds were put in place and 1,898 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts) and four writs (to seize vehicles) were utilized for the collection of outstanding fines. Overall in 2013/2014, enforcement action resulted in a total of $12 million in outstanding fines recovered - including large account balances. The total provincial fine revenue processed was $33.2 million.
- The Large Account Balance Program was implemented in 2006/2007 to target large balance accounts that have outstanding overdue amounts totalling more than $2,000. The 2013/2014 was the eighth year for the program collecting almost $2.2 million for a total of $12.9 million[6] over the eight years.
- The Restitution Program received and disbursed $794,000 in restitution payments to victims of crime.

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,556	77.00	5,152	(596)	1
Total Other Expenditures	3,284		2,765	519	2
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	(233)		(170)	(63)	3

Explanations:

1. *Primarily the recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions offset by retirement severance and vacation payments*
2. *Fine collection cost overrun pending changes to the fine tracking system*
3. *Increase in staff resources dedicated to the implementation of the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Program (M^3P) in the post production phase which is recovered from Part B Capital*

Winnipeg Courts

The Winnipeg Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal, family, and small claims), and the Provincial Court (adult, youth, family and Summary Convictions Court). Services are also provided to seven circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Courts Branch accepts guilty pleas and/or payments of fines issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. The branch also accepts deposits of monies which are held in trust and later disbursed through the Suitors' Trust System.

The branch is responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the jury trial needs of the Court of Queen's Bench.

[6] This total may not add up from previous years due to rounding.

Branch highlights for 2013/2014 included:

- The Manitoba Court of Appeal centre opened 194 new files in the 2013 calendar year.
- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 17,426 new files and added 191,396 documents to the Court Registry System.
- A total of $8.6 million was held in trust within the Suitors' Trust System.
- The Provincial Court processed 57,300 new charges[7] (youth and adult) in the Winnipeg centre.
- Summary conviction matters totaled 215,867 in new tickets throughout Manitoba, with the majority being administered through the Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg. These included 102,104 regular Common Offence Notice (CON) tickets and 113,763 Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES) tickets.
- 21 jury trials were held in Winnipeg and Winnipeg Jury Management issued 7,750 jury summonses (out of 30,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health).
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 150,304 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 2,915 transcript requests.
- The Review Board held 120 hearings, totaling 26 sitting days, for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2013/2014, the Board dealt with a total of 118 patients. As of March 31, 2014, 105 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Vehicle Impoundment Registry maintained records for 4,488 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended or prohibited or with blood alcohol content over 0.08, for refusing a breathalyzer; refusing or failing a field sobriety test; or for committing prostitution related offences.

5 (b) Winnipeg Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2012/13 $(000s)	Estimate 2012/13 FTE	Estimate 2012/13 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	8,328	156.00	8,453	(125)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,352		1,279	73	

Regional Courts

The Regional Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) and the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family) outside Winnipeg. The regional courts structure provides decentralized court services in two regional centres, Thompson and Brandon. Services are provided in 12 court locations and 42 circuit court locations.

The Regional Courts Branch accepts guilty pleas and/or payments of fines issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. The branch also accepts deposits of monies which are held in trust and later disbursed through the Suitors' Trust System.

The branch also manages the Aboriginal Courtworker Program. The program is intended to assist Aboriginal people to recognize their rights and obligations and to understand how the criminal justice system functions. Specifically; Aboriginal court workers provide information that can increase access to alternative methods of justice, resources, and programs to Aboriginal clients. In addition, staff of this program collaborates with justice officials and other justice system stakeholders to improve knowledge of Aboriginal values, customs, languages and living conditions. Services are provided in English, Cree, Ojibwé, Oji-Cree and Dakota at court and circuit court locations throughout Manitoba.

[7] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 53,391 files in 2013/2014, the Provincial Court processed 99,232 new adult and youth charges in the fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions.

The Regional Courts Branch works with Aboriginal communities to enhance their involvement in the court process. Regional Courts encourages First Nation communities to identify Elder roles in the court process and to promote regular participation at sittings of the Provincial Court in their communities. Through agreements with the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and St. Theresa Point First Nation, Courts Division programs enable communities to establish community justice workers who work with their respective First Nations to use traditional healing to bring offenders and the community to peaceful solutions, liaise with the police and the Crown to foster understanding of community issues, and provide the judiciary with options for culturally appropriate dispositions.

The Department continues to streamline the circuit court schedules in order to maximize resources and resolve cases more quickly.

Branch highlights for 2013/2014 included:

- The regional Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 3,552 new files and added 47,879 documents to the Court Registry System.
- As of March 31, 2014, $1,7 million was held in trust within the Suitor's Trust System
- The Provincial Court processed 41,932 new charges[8] (youth and adult) in the regional court offices.
- Three jury trials proceeded in the regions and 2,790 jury summonses were issued.
- The Aboriginal Courtworker Program assisted 12,890 clients.
- The six regional Transcription Services Units arranged for transcription of approximately 24,342 pages of court proceedings, representing 958 transcript requests.

5 (c) Regional Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,976	80.00	5,023	(47)	
Total Other Expenditures	2,299		2,354	(55)	

Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims court officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitates the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with the substantive legal issues.

Over 160 justices of the peace (including 21 judicial justices of the peace) provide judicial services in 12 court locations and over 50 communities under the judicial direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. There are three types of justices of the peace in Manitoba: judicial justices of the peace, staff justices of the peace and community justices of the peace. Judicial justices of the peace perform duties where independence from the executive and legislative branches of government is required such as conducting trials and sentencing hearings

[8] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 53,369 files in 2013/2014, the Provincial Court processed 99,232 new adult and youth charges in the fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions.

under *The Summary Convictions Act*, hearing protection order applications under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, and issuing search warrants. Staff justices of the peace are located in court offices throughout the province and their duties include such matters as setting hearing dates, reviewing documents with an accused person and processing the laying of charges. Community justices of the peace are community members who volunteer to perform duties similar to staff justices of the peace in their community such as the swearing of Informations, witnessing documents and issuing subpoenas.

Five court officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims court matters in 16 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2013/2014 included:

- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all justices of the peace through the office of the Director of Justice of the Peace Services under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.
- Ongoing educational programs were provided, in conjunction with Winnipeg and Regional Courts Branches to court staff throughout the province.
- Supported the implementation of Practice Directives of the Provincial Court
- Supported the launch of a new Manitoba Courts website providing enhanced access to information and court processes respecting all three levels of court in Manitoba.

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report, which is available on the Manitoba Courts website www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

5 (d) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	21,033	87.00	21,007	26	
Total Other Expenditures	2,577		2,347	230	1

Explanation:
1. *Judicial allowances, inquest transcripts, replacement of desks and conversion of analogue transcribing equipment to digital*

Sheriff Services

Sheriff Services is comprised of Winnipeg and regional Sheriff Services' offices.

Winnipeg operations are responsible for the security of 53 courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex and the security at eight circuit court locations. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband from entering the facility.

Regional operations have five offices located across Manitoba including, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. Regional Sheriffs service 42 circuit court locations.

Sheriff Services is responsible for the transport of all incarcerated persons to and from court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Sheriffs also enforce all writs of seizure and sale; conduct evictions; arrest individuals on civil warrants; and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

Branch highlights for 2013/2014 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported 9,066 prisoners to court, travelled 542,247 kilometres by road and 18,780 kilometres by air.
- Regional sheriffs transported 20,477 prisoners to court, traveled 905,368 kilometres by road and 160,980 kilometres by air.

- Sheriff Services provided security at 21 jury trials in Winnipeg and three in regional court offices.
- Winnipeg Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 10,023 prisoner court appearances.
- Regional Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 651 prisoner court appearances.
- Sheriff Services provided Lawyer Video Interview (LVI) terminals in six provincial institutions.
- Sheriff Officers scanned 270,496 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Sheriffs served a total of 2,834 legal documents including protection orders and subpoenas (1,872 by Winnipeg officers and 962 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 252 writs of seizure and sale (216 by Winnipeg officers; 36 by regional officers).
- Winnipeg Sheriffs processed and transferred 218 accused persons through the Sheriff Officer Warrant Diversion Project Process.
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 3,796 sheriffs' certificates provincially.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriffs' certificates) was $177,800.

5 (e) Sheriff Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	9,536	106.72	9,786	(250)	1
Total Other Expenditures	3,155		3,025	130	2

Explanations:
1. *Primarily recruitment process and discontinuance of weekend bail court*
2. *Radio communications equipment replacement and sheriff circuit court travel*

Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2012/2013 included SAP support, government air, and existing assets including equipment and information systems projects and major computer applications.

- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information technology projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2013.

04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 FTE	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
SAP support	340		340		
Government air	240		254	(14)	
Amortization–Existing assets at March 31, 2014	2,051		2,308	(257)	1
Interest expense	846		1,102	(256)	1
Total	**3,477**		**4,004**	**(527)**	

Explanation:

1. *Correctional centre projects and Courts relocation and video conferencing projects were deferred/cancelled or could not be completed and will be carried over to 2014/15*

Financial Information Section

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2013/14 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2013/14 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$ 507,064**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Justice Initiatives	1,290
- Internal Service Adjustments	1,676
2013/14 ESTIMATE	**$ 510,030**

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1 Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation				
37	(a) Minister's Salary	37	37	0	
	(b) Executive Support				
698	Salaries	901	657	244	1
88	Other Expenditures	89	79	10	
	(c) Policy Development and Analysis				
475	Salaries	485	444	41	
117	Other Expenditures	100	96	4	
	(d) Financial & Administrative Services				
1,592	Salaries	1,503	1,430	73	
338	Other Expenditures	377	604	(227)	2
1,123	Programs/Grant	1,123	1,125	(2)	
	(e) Computer Services				
1,168	Salaries	874	536	338	3
577	Other Expenditures	394	467	(73)	
(328)	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	0	(35)	35	
5,885	**Subtotal 04-1**	**5,883**	**5,440**	**443**	

1. *Executive Support – Increase in severance and vacation payments related to the retirement of the former Deputy Minister and an administrative assistant.*
2. *Financial & Administrative Services – Year-over-year decrease in legal and consulting fees and the distribution of library and payroll costs to other divisions.*
3. *Computer Services – Salary costs for staff involved in the development of the Integrated Justice System that were not charged to the capital project due to a pending review.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-2 Criminal Justice				
	(a) Administration				
559	Salaries	494	485	9	
104	Other Expenditures	105	98	7	
	(b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service				
27,853	Salaries	24,517	22,216	2,301	4
4,232	Other Expenditures	4,848	4,824	24	
806	Witness Programs	1,314	1,378	(64)	
	(c) Provincial Policing				
125,340	Gross Expenditures	123,056	117,781	5,275	5
(2,000)	Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	
	(d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement				
2,036	Salaries	1,563	1,643	(80)	
620	Other Expenditures	750	584	166	6
285	Programs	198	390	(192)	6
	(e) Victim Services				
3,764	Salaries	3,798	3,349	449	7
600	Other Expenditures	621	734	(113)	
240	Grants	240	211	29	
	(f) Compensation for Victims of Crime				
3,534	Other Expenditures	2,376	2,701	(325)	8
	(g) Law Enforcement Review Agency				
546	Salaries	472	487	(15)	
109	Other Expenditures	95	103	(8)	

4. *Prosecutions –Salary increase and additional staff to address workload.*
5. *Provincial Policing – Year-over-year increase in member salaries and operating expenses.*
6. *Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement – Year-over-year increase in rent and moving costs due to office relocation and a decrease in protected witness costs related to volume.*
7. *Victim Services – Salary increase and filling of vacant positions.*
8. *Compensation for Victims of Crime – Variance results from a reduction in both compensation payments and the provision for the long term liability.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	(h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
1,541	Salaries	1,090	1,134	(44)	
2,524	Other Expenditures	2,611	2,536	75	
	(i) Criminal Property Forfeiture				
483	Salaries	479	417	62	
389	Other Expenditures	504	369	135	9
	(j) Manitoba Police Commission				
295	Salaries	238	219	19	
241	Other Expenditures	151	204	(53)	
	(k) Independent Investigation Unit				
231	Salaries	188	13	175	10
591	Other Expenditures	44	1	43	10
3,061	(l) Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry	3,499	5,464	(1,965)	11
177,984	**Subtotal 04-2**	**171,251**	**165,341**	**5,910**	

9. *Criminal Property Forfeiture – Increase in legal and other professional fees related to forfeiture activities.*
10. *Independent Investigation Unit – Filling of new positions and unit start up costs.*
11. *Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry – Completion of Inquiry hearings, proceedings and report.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-3 Civil Justice				
	(a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission				
1,686	Salaries	1,712	1,675	37	
457	Other Expenditures	493	475	18	
	(b) Legislative Counsel				
2,444	Salaries	2,459	2,358	101	
372	Other Expenditures	368	341	27	
85	(c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission	85	85	0	
	(d) Family Law				
1,953	Salaries	1,735	1,712	23	
163	Other Expenditures	189	178	11	
	(e) Constitutional Law				
1,252	Salaries	989	977	12	
220	Other Expenditures	225	177	48	
	(f) Legal Aid Manitoba				
15,975	Salaries	15,211	14,391	820	12
13,010	Other Expenditures	13,585	14,193	(608)	12
37,617	**Subtotal 04-3**	**37,051**	**36,562**	**489**	

12. *Legal Aid Manitoba – Year-over-year salary increase offset by a reduction in legal fees paid to the private bar.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-4 Corrections				
	(a) Corporate Services				
3,012	Salaries	2,400	2,191	209	
680	Other Expenditures	751	756	(5)	
	(b) Adult Corrections				
143,036	Salaries	166,215	149,495	16,720	13
24,605	Other Expenditures	23,704	23,516	188	
2,898	Programs and External Agencies	2,768	3,035	(267)	
(5)	Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(4)	(4)	0	
	(c) Youth Corrections				
42,951	Salaries	45,421	40,611	4,810	14
4,810	Other Expenditures	4,069	4,150	(81)	
242	Programs and External Agencies	202	225	(23)	
1,271	(d) Justice Initiatives	1,271	1,255	16	
223,500	**Subtotal 04-4**	**246,797**	**225,230**	**21,567**	

13. *Adult Corrections – Variance is primarily due to a general salary increase and increased staffing costs related to the high inmate population and facility expansions.*
14. *Youth Corrections – Variance relates to a general salary increase and additional staffing at youth correctional facilities.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-5 Courts				
	(a) Court Services				
5,152	Salaries	4,556	4,957	(401)	
2,765	Other Expenditures	3,284	3,105	179	
(170)	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	(233)	(200)	(33)	
	(b) Winnipeg Courts				
8,453	Salaries	8,328	7,989	339	
1,279	Other Expenditures	1,352	1,317	35	
	(c) Regional Courts				
5,023	Salaries	4,976	4,686	290	
2,354	Other Expenditures	2,299	2,239	60	
	(d) Judicial Services				
21,007	Salaries	21,033	21,995	(962)	15
2,347	Other Expenditures	2,577	2,723	(146)	
	(e) Sheriff Services				
9,786	Salaries	9,536	9,164	372	
3,025	Other Expenditures	3,155	3,036	119	
19	(f) Justice Initiatives	19	16	3	
61,040	**Subtotal 04-5**	**60,882**	**61,027**	**(145)**	
4,004	**04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets**	**3,477**	**3,374**	**103**	
510,030	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**525,341**	**496,974**	**28,367**	

15. *Judicial Services – Previous year included a judicial retroactive salary increase and retirement payments.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

2013/14 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2013/14 Actual $(000s)	2012/13 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
		Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation				
5,885	(1)	Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation	5,883	5,440	443	
177,984	(2)	Criminal Justice	171,251	165,341	5,910	
37,617	(3)	Civil Justice	37,051	36,562	489	
223,500	(4)	Corrections	246,797	225,230	21,567	
61,040	(5)	Courts	60,882	61,027	(145)	
4,004	(6)	Costs Related To Capital Assets	3,477	3,374	103	
510,030		**Total**	**525,341**	**496,974**	**28,367**	

Manitoba Justice

Revenue Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with comparative figures for the previous year

Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2013/14	Estimate 2013/14	Variance	Explanation Number
			GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
434	435	1	Aboriginal Court Worker Program	435	435	0	
603	607	4	Supporting Families Initiative	607	607	0	
4,909	4,828	(81)	Legal Aid Agreement	4,828	4,760	68	
1,647	2,009	362	Special Projects	2,009	1,322	687	1
6,433	5,141	(1,292)	Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement	5,141	5,141	0	2
14,026	**13,020**	**(1,006)**	**Sub-Total**	**13,020**	**12,265**	**755**	
			OTHER REVENUE				
491	484	(7)	Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre)	484	486	(2)	
2,617	2,856	239	Cost Recovery from Municipalities	2,856	2,820	36	3
5,398	5,793	395	Cost Recovery from Victims' Assistance Fund	5,793	5,735	58	4
170	178	8	Escheats to the Crown	178	50	128	
31,492	33,152	1,660	Fines and Costs	33,152	34,256	(1,104)	5
9,354	9,812	458	Law Fees	9,812	8,683	1,129	6
4,323	6,942	2,619	Sundry	6,942	5,919	1,023	7
53,845	**59,217**	**5,372**	**Sub-Total**	**59,217**	**57,949**	**1,268**	
67,871	**72,237**	**4,366**	**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**72,237**	**70,214**	**2,023**	

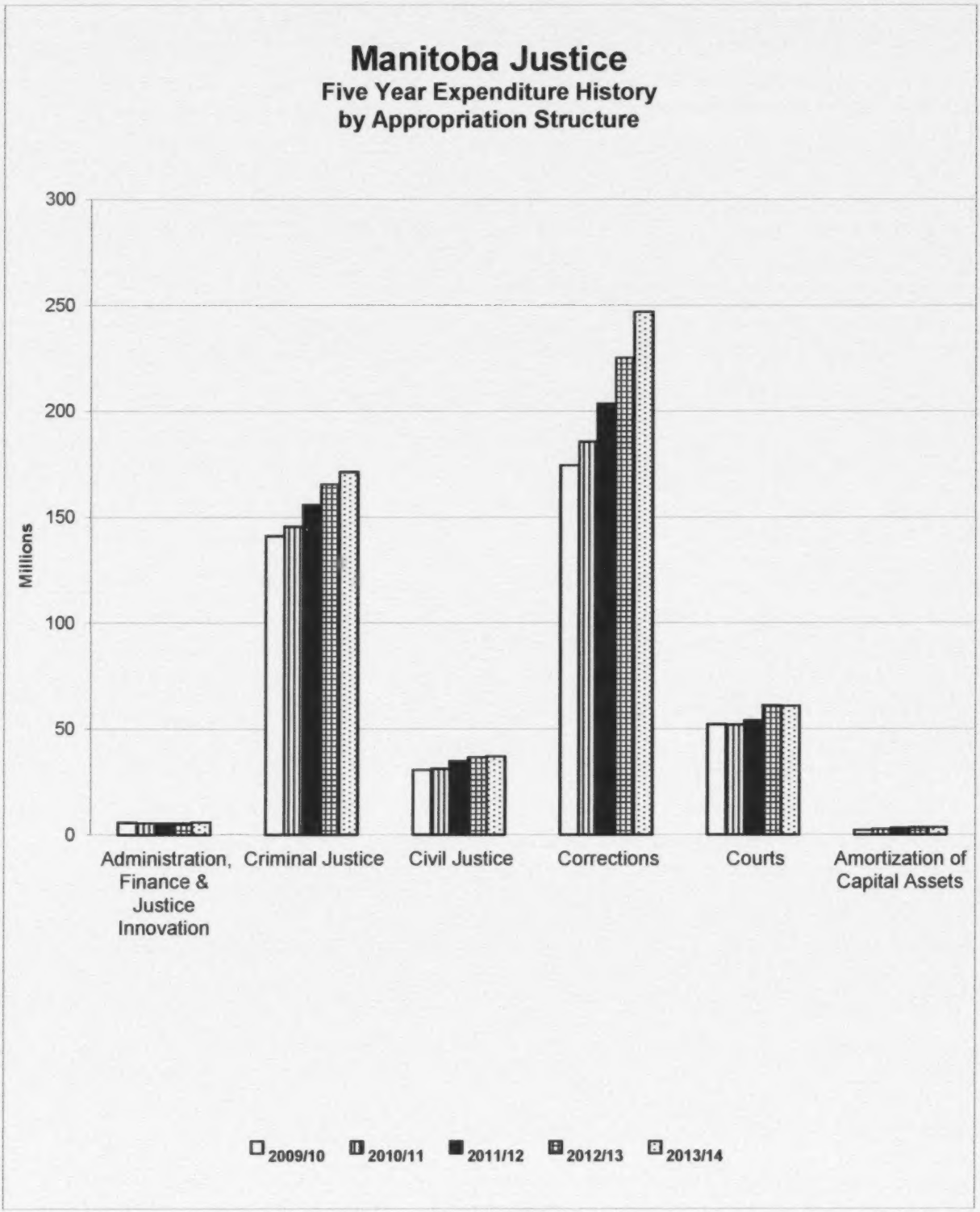
Explanation Number:

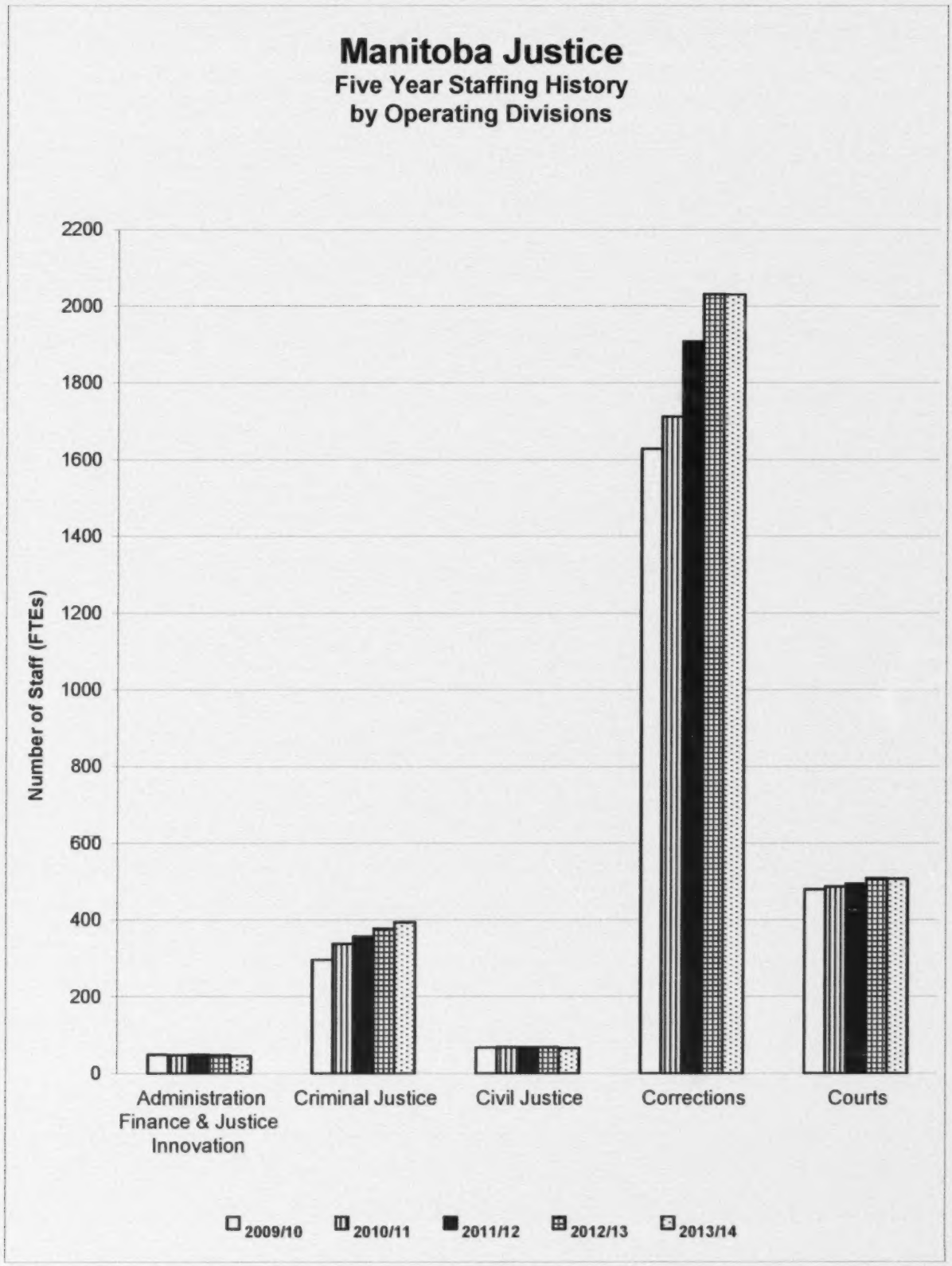
1. ***Special Projects - $687 Over Estimate and $362 Over 2012/2013 Actual***
   Increase in case load and special projects relating to the Intensive Rehabilitative Custody Supervision Program
2. ***Youth Justice Services and Programs - $1,292 Under 2012/13 Actual***
   Reduction in federal funding related to the Economic Action Plan 2012.
3. ***Cost Recovery from Municipalities - $239 Over 2012/13 Actual***
   Additional community included in the recovery and year-over-year service cost increases.
4. ***Cost Recovery from Victim's Assistance Fund - $395 Over 2012/13 Actual***
   Recovery of actual expenditures for victim services programs which increased primarily in salaries.
5. ***Fines and Costs - $1,104 Under Estimate and $1,660 Over 2012/13 Actual***
   Year-over-year increase in the volume of photo enforcement tickets issued but not to the extent anticipated in the estimate due to new technology and additional mobile units.
6. ***Law Fees - $1,129 Over Estimate and $458 Over 2012/13 Actual***
   Increase in both the volume and the value of probated estates upon which the fee is assessed.
7. ***Sundry - $1,023 Over Estimate and $2,619 Over 2012/2013 Actual***
   Primarily due to increases in maintenance enforcement collection service charges, federal prisoner detention per diems and other sundry fees with a year-over-year increase in federal prisoner per diems for the new Women's Correctional Centre.

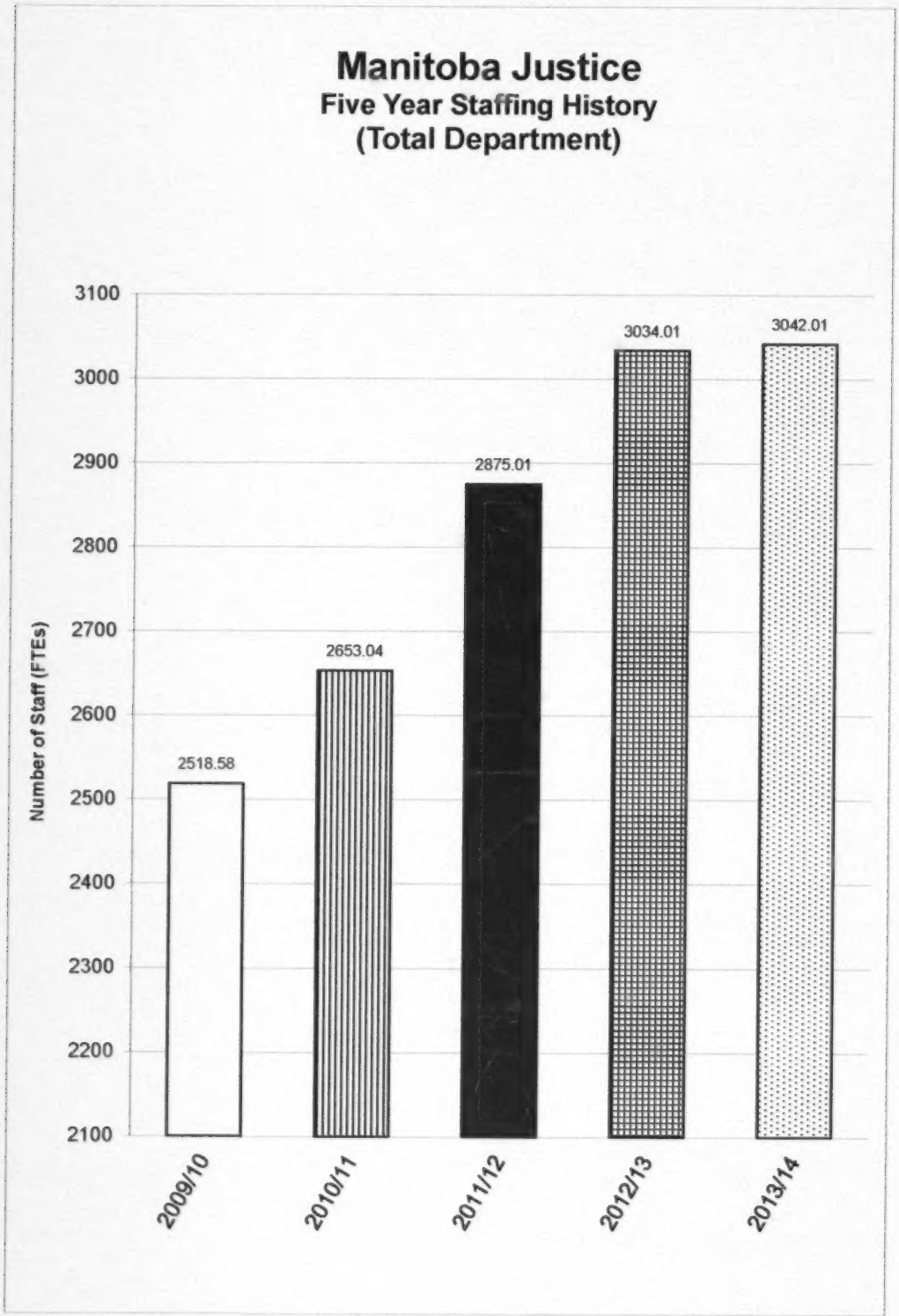
Manitoba Justice

Historical Information
Five Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)
For Years Ending March 31, 2010 to March 31, 2014

APPROPRIATION	Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures									
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)
04-1 Admin., Finance & Justice Innovation	48.32	5,731	48.32	5,455	48.32	5,412	48.32	5,440	45.32	5,883
04-2 Criminal Justice	296.30	141,051	337.80	145,468	356.80	155,555	377.80	165,341	393.80	171,251
04-3 Civil Justice	67.00	30,595	68.00	31,045	68.00	34,689	68.00	36,562	66.00	37,051
04-4 Corrections	1,628.16	174,419	1,712.12	185,686	1,908.67	203,505	2,031.17	225,230	2,030.17	246,797
04-5 Courts	478.80	52,001	486.80	51,844	493.22	53,829	508.72	61,027	506.72	60,882
04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets		2,038		2,546		3,169		3,374		3,477
Total	**2,518.58**	**405,835**	**2,653.04**	**422,044**	**2,875.01**	**456,159**	**3,034.01**	**496,974**	**3,042.01**	**525,341**


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Expenditure History
by Appropriation Structure
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Millions
Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
Criminal Justice
Civil Justice
Corrections
Courts
Amortization of Capital Assets
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
by Operating Divisions
Number of Staff (FTEs)
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Administration Finance & Justice Innovation
Criminal Justice
Civil Justice
Corrections
Courts
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
(Total Department)
Number of Staff (FTEs)
3100
3000
2900
2800
2700
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2518.58
2653.04
2875.01
3034.01
3042.01
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14

Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2013/2014 reporting year. This is the eighth year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a performance measurement section, in a standardized format, in their annual reports.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

For more information on performance reporting and the Manitoba government, visit www.manitoba.ca/performance.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent, but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated vision of *"a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, trusted, effective and understood."*

Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters that the system must handle.

Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the table below. The Department of Justice is continuing to review and develop its performance measures.

Note: The most recent data available is used for comparisons made to national averages.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(1) Safer communities, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.	Strong and effective policing enhances safety in Manitoba communities. Manitoba Justice directly funds the RCMP provincial police services and the Manitoba government provides grants to support major municipal police forces.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba was second highest among the provinces in 2000, with 187 police officers per 100,000 population.	In the 2013 calendar year, Manitoba had the highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada with 213 per 100,000 population. See Figure 1, page 62.	Manitoba had the second or third highest among the provinces in recent years and has had the highest for the last two reported years. The actual per 100,000 population number has increased from 187 to 213 since 2000.	This year's budget includes funding for ten additional RCMP officers.
(2) Safer communities, by measuring the number of operations in problem properties (including drug, sniff and prostitution houses) closed by the Public Safety Investigations Unit (PSIU).	Manitoba enacted *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act* to target properties that continually and habitually present problems of public safety. These problem properties include fortified buildings, places where drugs are sold or used, alcohol is sold without a licence, sniff is made available, prostitution and related activities are taking place, children are being sexually abused or exploited, or unlawful firearms, weapons or explosives are being stored.	*The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* came into force on February 19, 2002. Thirty-six operations were closed in 2003, the first full year of operations for the PSIU.	In the 2013 calendar year, 118 operations in problem properties were closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, p. 62.	The number of operations closed has been increasing over the past five years. From the 2002 establishment of the PSIU through to the end of the 2013 calendar year, over 700 operations in problem properties have been closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, page 62.	Manitoba's *Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* has established a national precedent in reclaiming the safety and security of neighbourhoods plagued by drugs, prostitution and solvent abuse. A number of Canadian jurisdictions have developed similar legislation based on Manitoba's example.

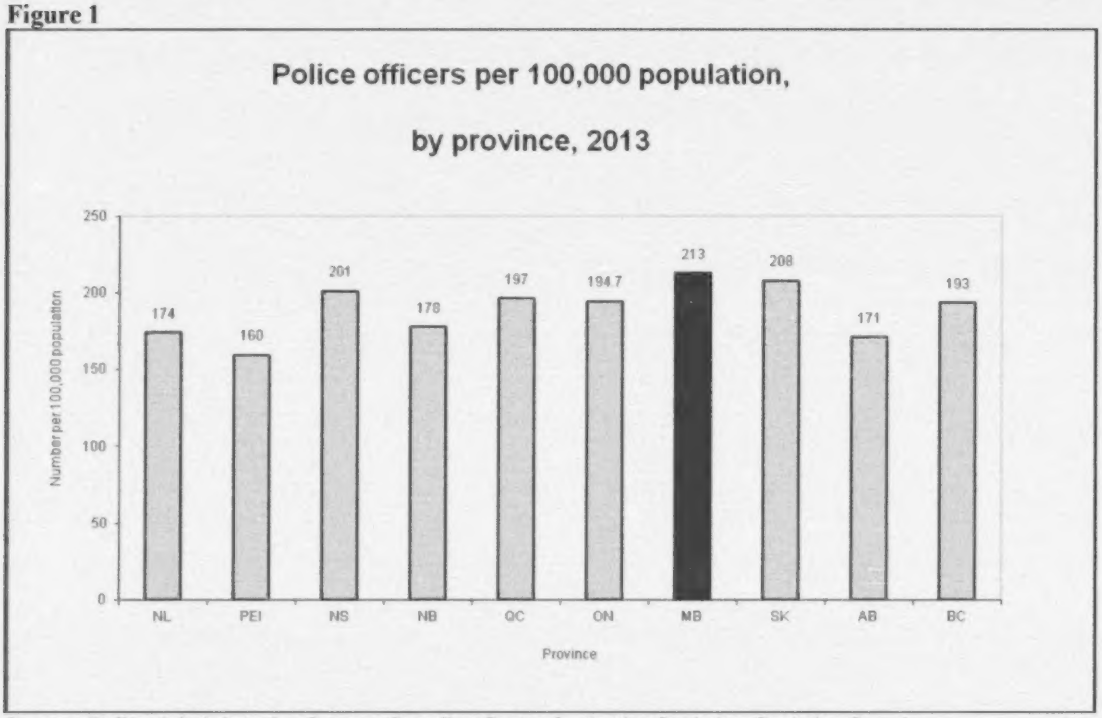
What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(3) Aboriginal justice, by measuring the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs.	Making justice processes more respectful of Aboriginal cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice. First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive.	The federal First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was established in 1991.	An estimated 30 per cent[9] of Manitoba's First Nations communities were receiving funding under the FNPP for the 2013 calendar year.	Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing. Estimated percentages only, however, are available at this time.	During 2013/2014 the RCMP under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) policed ten First Nations communities. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service – a standalone First Nations police service – was policing 5 First Nations in Manitoba in 2013.
(4) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba adult incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba's adult incarceration rate for 2012/2013 was higher than the national average (90 per 100,000 adults) and increased by 6% from the previous year.	Manitoba's 2012/2013 adult incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 248 inmates in custody per 100,000 adult population. See Figure 3, page 63.	Manitoba has had the highest rate among the provinces for the past four years.	In order to manage offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities. Additional bed space was added to the Women's Correctional Centre. The planning process to replace the correctional centre in Dauphin with a new facility is underway.
(5) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba youth incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is committed to strengthening sanctions for serious youth crime, particularly crimes of violence.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba's youth incarceration rate for 2012/2013 was higher than the national average of 7 young persons in custody per 10,000 population of youth aged 12-17 years.	Manitoba's 2012/2013 youth incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 30 young persons in custody per 10,000 youth population. See Figure 4, page 63.	Manitoba has maintained the highest rate among the provinces for the past four years).	The Minister of Justice continues to advocate for national action to deal more effectively with young offenders.

[9] Manitoba Justice is working with the federal government's RCMP Aboriginal Policing Directorate to refine the methodology for calculating annual percentages.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(6) Maintaining the integrity of the justice system, particularly access to justice, by measuring the average time from first appearance to disposition in Provincial Court.[10]	A core element of the department's mission is to provide mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters. Time to disposition is a measure of the justice system's capacity to resolve matters in a reasonable amount of time. This indicator measures the average amount of time it takes to dispose of a criminal charge, not including charges where a warrant for arrest was issued by the court.	2006/2007 marked the first year that data became available for this indicator. Courts Division continues to refine the methodology for this indicator.	For 2013/2014 the average time to disposition was 195 days. See Figure 5, page 64.	Due to changes in methodology, comparisons can only be made back to 2010/2011. In that year the average time to disposition was 187 days.	Process reviews, improved procedures and information technology are being employed to address the growing volume and legal complexity of cases in the justice system.

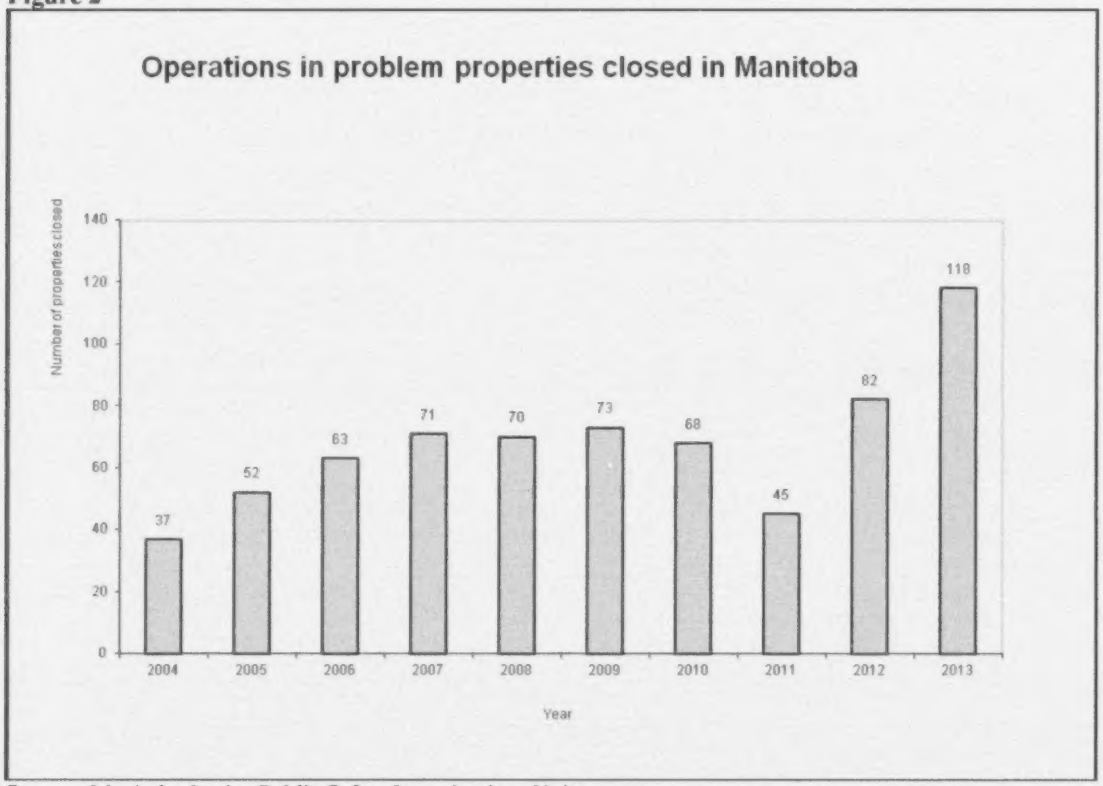
[10] More detailed information on this indicator is provided in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba* - available on the Provincial Court of Manitoba's website at http://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/pr/provincial_court.html.

Figure 1



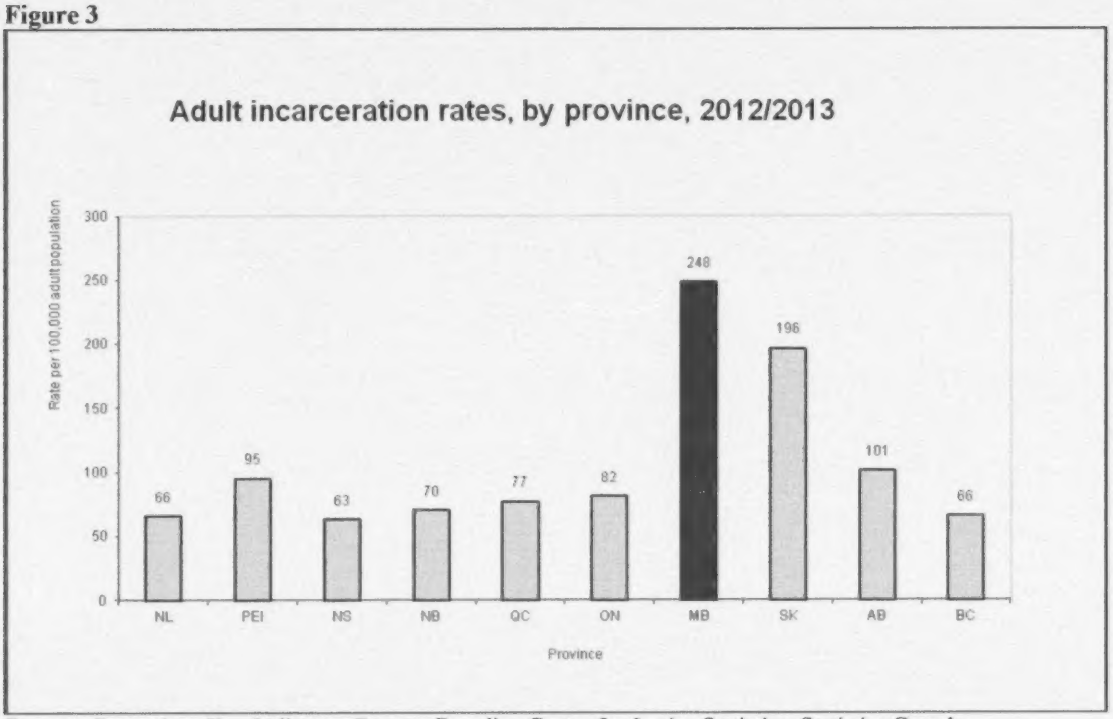
Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 2



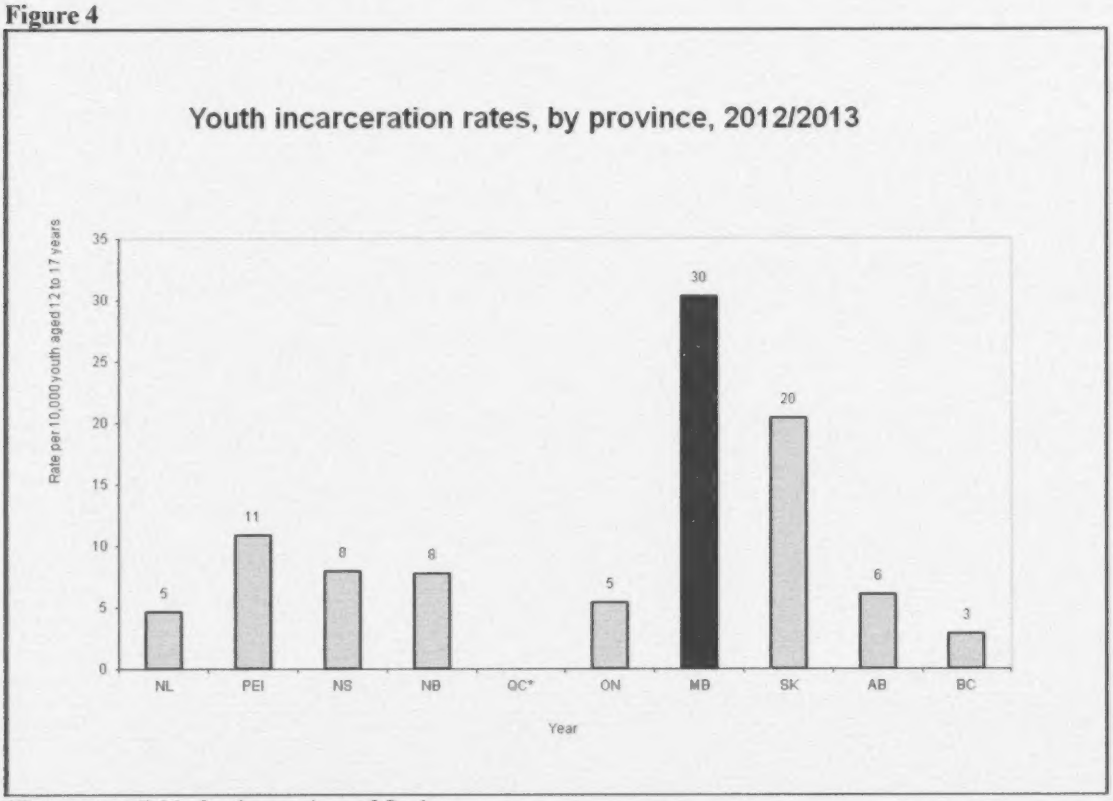
Source: Manitoba Justice Public Safety Investigations Unit

Figure 3



Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

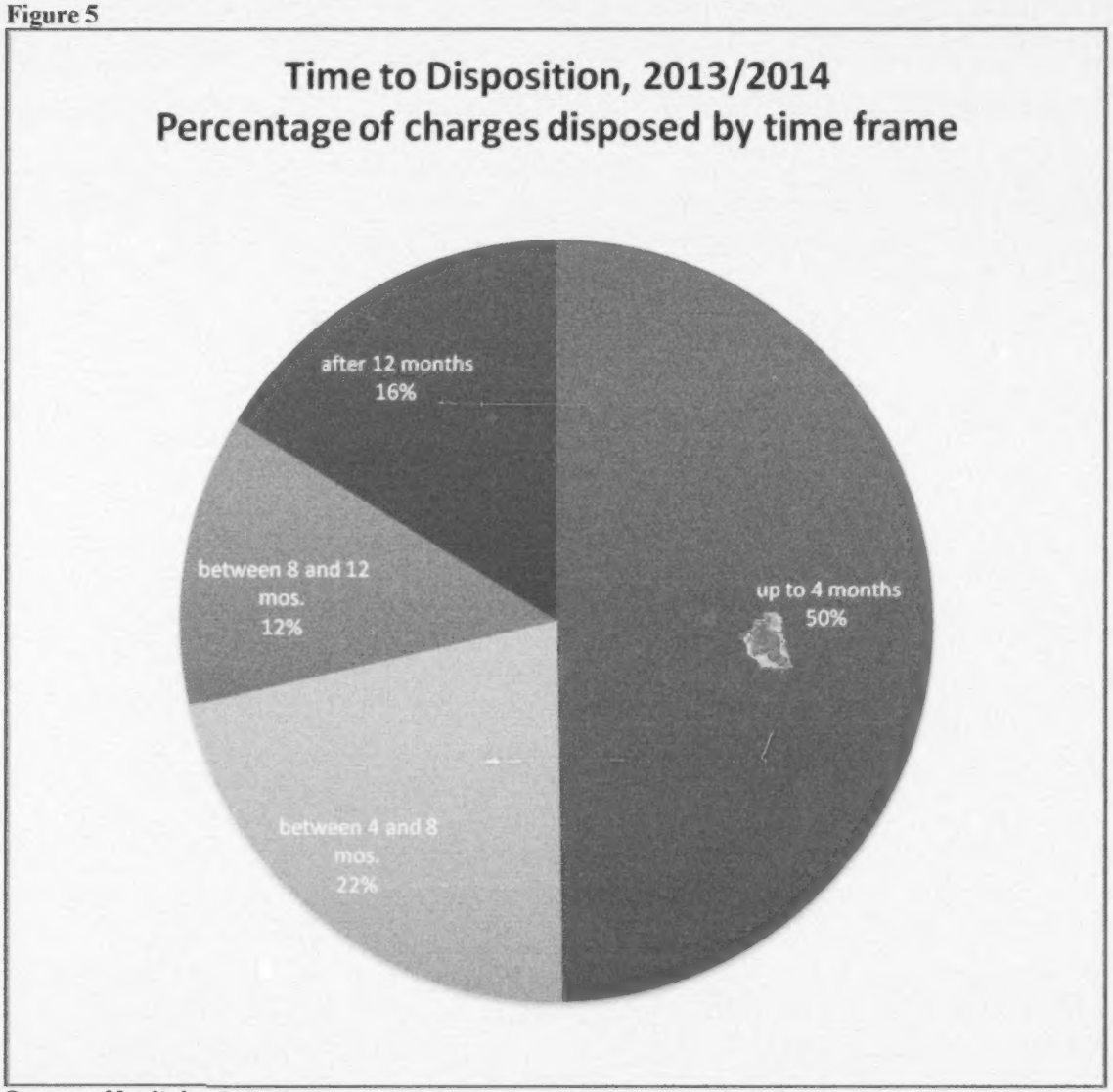
Figure 4



*Data not available for the province of Quebec

Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 5



Source: Manitoba Courts

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act came into effect in April 2007. This law gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Manitoba public service, and strengthens protection from reprisal. The act builds on protections already in place under other statutes, as well as collective bargaining rights, policies, practices and processes in the Manitoba public service.

Wrongdoing under the act may be: contravention of federal or provincial legislation; an act or omission that endangers public safety, public health or the environment; gross mismanagement; or, knowingly directing or counseling a person to commit a wrongdoing. The act is not intended to deal with routine operational or administrative matters.

A disclosure made by an employee in good faith, in accordance with the act, and with a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has been or is about to be committed is considered to be a disclosure under the act, whether or not the subject matter constitutes wrongdoing. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine if action is required under the act, and must be reported in a department's annual report in accordance with Section 18 of the act.

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Justice, The Public Trustee, Civil Legal Services, and Legal Aid Manitoba for fiscal year 2013/2014:

Information Required Annually **(per Section 18 of the act)**	**Fiscal Year 2013/2014**
The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. *Subsection 18(2)(a)*	**NIL**
The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. *Subsection 18(2)(b)*	**NIL**
In the case of an investigation that results in a finding of wrongdoing, a description of the wrongdoing and any recommendations or corrective actions taken in relation to the wrongdoing, or the reasons why no corrective action was taken. *Subsection 18(2)(c)*	**NIL**

Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2013/2014, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions ($1,308), the integrated justice system ($0) and the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Project, or M^{3}P ($313). This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2013/14 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2013/14 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$3,326**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Capital Assets – Internal Service Adjustments	
2012/13 ESTIMATE	**$3,326**

Capital Investment

Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Actual 2012/13 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
1,621	3,326	(1,705)	1	2,394	(773)	2

Explanations:

1. *Correctional centre projects and Courts relocation and video conferencing projects were deferred/cancelled or could not be completed and will be carried over to 2014/15*
2. *Variance is primarily due to near completion of the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Project (M^{3}P) and a reassessment of priorities and determination of a road map for completion of the Integrated Justice System*

Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funding is allocated from the Enabling Appropriation (26-3). Actual expenditures for 2013/14 are recorded in Justice (Corrections and Courts) and Children and Youth Opportunities (Crime Prevention) on the basis of administrative responsibility outlined below.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Aboriginal justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

2013/2014 Justice Initiatives Projects and Allocations

Justice Programs: $(000s)

Aboriginal Justice Strategy – This project supports the expansion of the First Nations Community Justice Worker Program within Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) communities and similar programs in Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) and Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) communities. The MKO First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS) that provides the template for expansion offers restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. 2013/2014 funding: $600

Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges – Annual conference and Chief Judge's meeting to be hosted by Manitoba in 2014. 2012/13 funding: $16 with further funding of $19 in 2013/14

Electronic Monitoring – This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg. 2013/2014 funding: $79

New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. 2013/2014 funding: $177

Onashowewin – This community-based Aboriginal justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. 2013/2014 funding: $250

Ogijiita Pimatiswin Kinamatwin (OPK) – This community-based non-profit organization receives referrals from the department's Gang Response and Suppression Program and provides basic life skills training, pre-employment training, work experience and cultural activities for young Aboriginal men aged 16-29. 2013/14 funding: $24

Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans – The SafetyAid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program, funded jointly by Justice and Healthy Living, helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a

SafetyAid team and SafetyAid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. 2013/2014 funding: $150

Children and Youth Opportunities Programs: $(000s)

Crime Prevention – The Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. It also funds an annual symposium. 2013/2014 funding: $60

Early Child Development Innovation Fund – Multi-department collaboration to provide resources and support for children at risk to minimize future interventions. 2013/14 funding: $10

Lighthouses – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. The province funded 38 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 33 sites in rural Manitoba in 2013/2014. Annual funding for each site is $12. 2013/2014 funding: $842

Safe Schools Manitoba – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Manitoba Children and Youth Opportunities, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. 2013/2014 funding: $53

Justice Initiatives Fund

Allocated 2013/14 $(000s)	Estimate 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Allocated 2012/13 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
2,250	2,250	-		2,250	-	

Expenditures by Department	Actual 2013/14 $(000s)	Allocation 2013/14 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Justice				
• Aboriginal Justice Strategy	600	600		
• Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges Conference – Manitoba Hosted	19	19		
• Electronic Monitoring	70	79	(9)	
• New Directions for Children, Youth and Families Agency	177	177		
• Onashowewin	250	250		
• Ogijiita Pimatiswin Kinamatwin (OPK)	24	15	9	
• Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans	150	150		
Children and Youth Opportunities				
• Crime Prevention	60	55	5	
• Early Childhood Development Innovation Fund	10	10		
• Lighthouses	779	842	(63)	1
• Safe Schools Manitoba	53	53		
Total	**2,192**	**2,250**	**(58)**	

Explanation:

1. Several Lighthouses sites did not require the full annual $12 grant

Five Year Funding Allocation Summary

2009/10 $(000s)	2010/11 $(000s)	2011/12 $(000s)	2012/13 $(000s)	2013/14 $(000s)
2,168	2,228	2,219	2,250	2,250

Sustainable Development

Section 12 (1) of *The Sustainable Development Act* requires each provincial government department to include information in its annual report about the progress made incorporating sustainable development into its activities. This section of the annual report is intended to identify the department's sustainability in relation to the principles and guidelines of the act, as well as the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals and guidelines.

Principles and Guidelines

The Sustainable Development Act identifies seven principles and six guidelines to determine the sustainability of an activity. The seven principles of sustainable development include: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility. The six guidelines of sustainable development are: efficient uses of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities. Here are a few examples of how Manitoba Justice incorporated sustainable development principles and guidelines into its activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Prevention

The principle of prevention illustrates actions taken to foster an anticipatory and precautionary approach to decision making with the goal of identifying possible adverse effects on the economy, environment, health or society in advance and preventing or mitigating effects that pose as a threat.

Ongoing Justice programs such as the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit, the Public Safety Investigations Unit and Corrections Spotlight initiative are some examples of how our department has regularly provided sustainable crime prevention initiatives with the goal of creating safer communities for Manitobans. Highlights that furthered the principle of prevention to enhance public safety in 2013/2014 are outlined below:

- Regulations came into force to prohibit the use of traps on property that could injure or kill a person, and would further permit authorities to inspect and seize such traps if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such traps exist.

- The Policy Development & Analysis Branch continued to lead the development of and/or assist in the implementation of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to increase sanctions for offences such as street racing, impaired driving and enhancements to the Ignition Interlock program.

- Profits obtained through successful seizures of property under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* were reinvested to support crime prevention activities, law enforcement agencies, victim services and compensation for victims of crime.

- Victim Services continued to actively participate in the implementation of Manitoba's Domestic Violence Prevention Strategy.

Stewardship

Stewardship is a principle that involves planning, policies and decisions to ensure the economy, environment, human health and social well being are managed for the equal benefit of present and future generations; and ensures its decisions are balanced with tomorrow's effects.

This principle was illustrated when Headingley Correctional Centre donated 190 refurbished bicycles to underprivileged Winnipeg youth as part of an innovative addictions treatment program for inmates. In addition to helping inmates learn how to effectively deal with their addictions, this program helps inmates learn skills such

as how to repair bikes, as well as how to give back to the community. Refurbishing bikes also reduces the number of bikes that would otherwise end up in a landfill.

Shared Responsibility and Understanding

Shared responsibility and understanding is a principle that illustrates actions taken to foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. Actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

The department's various Aboriginal justice programs and initiatives exemplify how the department regularly incorporates the principle of shared responsibility and understanding into its ongoing program activities with other levels of government, First Nations communities, non-profit organizations, and Crown corporations. Some examples include:

- Fourteen of 63 First Nations communities had community tripartite agreements for police services. Of the 14, the department maintained its federal-provincial agreement with the Dakota Ojibway Police Service to provide Aboriginal police services to five First Nations communities and also supported the RCMP for the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) in nine First Nations communities.

- The department had community participation agreements with 16 First Nations communities for the delivery of community correctional services.

Global Responsibility

Global responsibility is a principle that is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems. Some examples for the 2013/2014 fiscal year include:

- The Policy Development & Analysis Branch participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the FPT Cybercrime Working group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group and the FPT Sentencing Working Group.

- The department received approval for an application to have the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club added to the Manitoba Schedule of Criminal Organizations, eliminating the need to repeatedly prove this group is a criminal organization in court. The application was based on extensive evidence collected across Canada from organized crime experts and court findings.

- The department filed a factum on the constitutionality of potential measures for senate reform in the Supreme Court of Canada. The department urged the federal government to engage in consultation with the provinces with the ultimate goal of abolishing Canada's Senate.

Efficient Use of Resources

Efficient use of resources is a sustainable guideline that involves the application and use of proper resource pricing, demand management and resource allocation together with incentives to encourage the efficient use of resources; and employs full cost accounting to provide better information for decision makers. Some of the department's achievements include:

- The department expanded video conferencing in Thompson Provincial Courts that created an increase in court appearances and a reduction in transporting in-custody accused from The Pas Correctional Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre in Portage la Prairie. To maximize the use of the enhanced video conferencing equipment, a Custody Coordinator's docket (CCD) was also introduced to ensure that in-custody accused would be transported for an in-person appearance in court only when something significant would occur or when Provincial Court policy required an in-custody accused person to be transported.

- Legislation was introduced to replace *The Summary Convictions Act* with *The Provincial Offences Act* to provide clear and effective processes to prosecute provincial offences such as speeding tickets, hunting and fishing offences and *Liquor Act* violations, and further modernize how municipal bylaws are enforced. Changes would create efficiencies with police spending less time in court and more time on the streets.

- Responsibilities of the Public Guardian and Trustee were modernized to improve service to their clients such as clarifying roles to reduce the delay and expense to the estates of deceased by increasing its authority to administer estates in situations where families are unable to reconcile their differences regarding their estate.

- The Manitoba Schedule of Criminal Organizations was established to save time spent by police, justice officials, and the courts from having to repeatedly prove that certain groups are criminal organisations in court proceedings. All organizations added to the list are legally recognised as criminal organizations in court without having to provide further proof.

Access to Information

Manitoba Justice provides information to the general public in a variety of ways including but not limited to news releases, the Courts, publications, processing requests under *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA), *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA), and its website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice. This year:

- Manitoba Courts introduced a new website on March 7, 2014 that is available at http://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/news/new-manitoba-courts-website/.

- The Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry concluded and the Inquiry Commissioner submitted his report to the Attorney General. The report was released by the Attorney General on behalf of the Province of Manitoba on January 31, 2014, and is available at http://www.phoenixsinclairinquiry.ca/.

- Family Law completed revisions of *Family Law in Manitoba* and *A Guide to Changing Child Support Orders in Manitoba* and published up-to-date versions of both booklets.

Integrated Decision Making and Planning

This guideline is defined as actions taken to encourage and facilitate decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Ongoing Justice programs such as Legislative Counsel, Civil Legal Services and Constitutional Law exemplify the department's commitment to this principle by having an integral role creating acts of legislation and related policies initiated by the Government of Manitoba.

The following are some highlights of the department's cross-sectoral work during the year:

- RCMP and Winnipeg Police forces worked in partnership with the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit. In addition to having new staff dedicated to working with the provincial unit, two traffic stops held by police forces resulted in two large criminal property forfeitures this year.

- *The Missing Persons Act* was proclaimed in May of 2013. The Act will assist police with being timelier in their searches for missing people who are not suspected of a crime. The Act allows the police to apply for a court order to access personal information that could be critical in the safe return of a loved family member.

- Family law continued work with Family Conciliation, providing comprehensive co-mediation services to parents and assisting with other Family Conciliation initiatives such as *First Choice* and grandparent support.

Sustainable principles and guidelines, including but not limited to integrated decision making and planning, and efficient use of resources are further demonstrated in the department's procurement practices.

Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals that were established in 2002. The following occurred in the 2013/2014 fiscal year:

1. Education, Training and Awareness

To increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement practices, Manitoba Justice continued with the provision of an online sustainable development intranet site that is used as a reference guide for department staff. The website covers a variety of sustainable development topics including legislative requirements, sustainable business practices that relate to the department's action plan, reports, green choice products and resources. The department also encouraged staff to use sustainable methods of transportation.

2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection

To protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment; the department continued recycling waste paper, beverage cans, plastic, books, cardboard, furniture and equipment to reduce solid waste sent to landfills.

To further minimize the waste of paper, the department continued best practices of scanning, storing and sending documents in electronic form; replacing paper based business magazines and news papers with online subscriptions, printing and copying double-sided when possible, and scheduling, corresponding and reporting by email. To minimize paper-based mailings, Manitoba Justice continued the practice of referring the general public to its internet site to obtain more information about the department's programs, initiatives and reports, and its intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions

Manitoba Justice uses a variety of vehicles for circuit court, the transport of offenders in custody or property in trust, and business in general. To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. In 2013/2014, the department increased its number of environmentally friendly vehicles by 6 for a total of 85, representing 61 per cent of its (5) owned and (135) leased fleets. Five environmentally friendly vehicles were electric hybrids that run on a combination of electricity and gas, 73 were equipped to use E85 ethanol fuel and the remaining 7 were diesel models that can run on biodiesel fuel.

In efforts to substitute regular fossil fuels with ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department continued the practice of using various types of fuels and electricity as an alternate energy source for the department's owned and leased vehicles and equipment. Of the grand total 563,727 litres of fuel purchased in the 2013/2014 fiscal year, the department consumed 25 per cent E10 ethanol fuel, 8 per cent diesel and 67 per cent regular unleaded gas. In comparison to the past year, the department reduced its overall fuel consumption by 3 percent despite the need for an increase in vehicles.

Further contributions are made by the department to reduce fossil fuel consumption by encouraging staff to annually participate in the National Commuter Challenge and by continuing the use of walker and cyclist couriers for deliveries within downtown Winnipeg. As an example, 69 department staff who participated in the 2013 National Commuter Challenge logged in 8,140 kilometres that translated to 494 litres of fuel saved and 1,179 kilograms of greenhouse gas emissions that were avoided in a period of one week.

4. Resource Conservation

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises, the department continued working with Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation to ensure Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ standards were used where feasible in construction projects for Justice facilities.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department purchased products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain post-consumer waste, are remanufactured, reusable or recyclable. Where possible, the department also purchased products that are non-toxic, biodegradable, energy efficient and use minimal packaging.

This year, the department maintained its high averages of sustainable purchases for office paper (98 per cent green), hygiene tissue paper (100 per cent), caulk, glue and tape (100 per cent), garbage bags (96 per cent), rags and wipes (96 per cent) and computer furniture (81 per cent). Fifty-six per cent of institutional chairs and 47 per cent of filing supplies were also sustainable purchases for the 2013-14 fiscal year.

Appendix I

In accordance with Schedule N of Order-In-Council 388/2013 dated November 13, 2013, as amended by OIC 407/2013, OIC 446/2013 and OIC 142/2014, the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:

The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicle Control Act
The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act
The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Correctional Services Act
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Court Security Act
The Crime Prevention Foundation Act
The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act
The Cross-Border Policing Act
The Crown Attorneys Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Discriminatory Business Practices Act
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act
The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act
The Escheats Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act [Division VI of Part I]
The Executive Government Organization Act
[subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
The Expropriation Act
The Family Property Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Fortified Buildings Act
The Gunshot and Stab Wounds Mandatory Reporting Act
The Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation Act
The Human Rights Code
The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Department of Justice Act
The Justice for Victims of Child Pornography Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Manitoba Act
The Lobbyists Registration Act
The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]
The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act
The Missing Persons Act

The Municipal By-law Enforcement Act
The Police Services Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act
The Provincial Offences Act
The Public Guardian and Trustee Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Regulations Act
The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act
The International Sale of Goods Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Statutes and Regulations Act
The Interprovincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
The Vacant Property Act
The Victims' Bill of Rights
The Witness Security Act

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:

The Age of Majority Act
An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds
The Apportionment Act
The Arbitration Act
The Blood Test Act
The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
The Builders' Liens Act
The Civil Remedies against Organized Crime Act
The Class Proceedings Act
The Controverted Elections Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)
The Defamation Act
The Dependants Relief Act
The Distress Act
The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
The Equality of Status Act
The Executions Act
The Factors Act
The Family Maintenance Act
The Fatal Accidents Act
The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
The Fraudulent Conveyances Act
The Frustrated Contracts Act

The Garage Keepers Act
The Garnishment Act
The Gold Clauses Act
The Guarantors' Liability Act
The Health Care Directives Act
The Homesteads Act
The Hotel Keepers Act
The Infants' Estates Act
The Interpretation Act
The International Trusts Act
The Intestate Succession Act
The Judgments Act
The Law of Property Act
The Limitation of Actions Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
The Marine Insurance Act
The Married Women's Property Act
The Mental Health Act (Part 9)
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act
The Mortgage Act
The Newspapers Act
The Nuisance Act
The Occupiers' Liability Act
The Official Securities Act
The Parental Responsibility Act
The Parents' Maintenance Act
The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
The Petty Trespasses Act
The Powers of Attorney Act
The Presumption of Death Act
The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act
The Repair Shops Act
The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
The Sale of Good Act
The Sand and Gravel Act
The Short Forms Act
The Soldiers' Estates Act
The Stable Keepers Act
The Survivorship Act
The Threshers' Liens Act
The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
The Trustee Act
The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
The Use of Animals to Shield Unlawful Activities Act
The Warehousemen's Liens Act
The Wills Act

Appendix II

Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba

Winnipeg

Appendix III

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix IV

Court Centres and Circuit Court locations within Manitoba – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of court centres and circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Camperville
- Roblin

Flin Flon
- Cranberry Portage
- Snow Lake

Minnedosa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden

Portage la Prairie
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Emerson
- Garden Hill
- Gimli
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi
- Poplar River
- Powerview (formerly Pine Falls)
- St. Martin
- St. Theresa Point

Steinbach
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden

Winnipeg – 408 York Avenue
- Altona
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Fisher Branch
- Lundar
- Manitoba Youth Centre
- Peguis
- Stonewall

Winnipeg – St. Boniface

Winnipeg – Summary Convictions Court

Appendix V

The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:

Manitoba Government Inquiry
1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
648 – 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-2408

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
3rd Floor – 408 York Ave.
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3909

Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
1110 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2878

Civil Legal Services
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0899

Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0679

Corrections Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-7804

Court of Appeal
Main Floor – 408 York Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0P9
204-945-2647

Court of Queen's Bench
Room 100C - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 204-945-0344
Criminal: 204-945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 204-945-2920
Administration: 204-945-0091

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0504

Criminal Justice Division
648 – 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-8042

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3739

Family Law
1230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0268

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
204-945-3007

Independent Investigation Unit
P.O. Box 2117
Station Main
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R5
204-948-1398

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-8667

Law Reform Commission
432 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
4th Floor - 287 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0R9
204-985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-5758

Maintenance Enforcement
Building #80 – 352 Donald St.
Winnipeg MB R3B 2H8
204-945-7133

Manitoba Police Commission
1802 – 155 Carlton St.
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-948-1400

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
204-945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3454

The Public Trustee (as of April 1, 2014 we are now)
The Public Guardian and Trustee
155 Carlton Street – Suite 500
Winnipeg MB R3C 5R9
204-945-2700

Review Board
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-2107

Summary Convictions Court
100 – 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-3156

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3594

Victim Services
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6851
1-866-484-2846

La version intégrale du rapport annuel de Justice Manitoba n'existe qu'en anglais. Toutefois, un résumé en français du rapport figure dans la section d'introduction du présent imprimé et également sur le site Web du ministère à l'adresse suivante: www.gov.mb.ca/justice/index.fr.html.

An English version of this *Annual Report* can be found on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.